FEBRUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,537—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Feb.
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. 1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '85.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 5th March. This steamer Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on Deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bus reh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIZE CUPS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now on show a choice Selection of CUPS, &c., suitable as Prizes for Shooting, Racing, Polo, Golf, Tennis, Racquets, Badminton, Gymkhana, and other Athletic Competitions.

PLAIN GOBLETS.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

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OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE LOVING CUPS.
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IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
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LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
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AS it is thought advisable to WIND UP the above Estate with as little delay as possible, intending purchasers are requested to SEND in their OFFERS, on or before the 11th proximo to the Undersigned.

W. SHINN,
Administrator to above Estate.

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SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour, and a right to import Timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND COMPANY have received instructions to submit to public competition at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1889, at 3 or 4 p.m. exact time—

All that peice of land, with the factories, workshops and buildings erected thereon, at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last fifteen years, together with the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot, at an upset price of Rs. 2,50,000 (two and half a lakhs).

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

Bombay, February 1, 1889.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.	No. 1. Blue Line.	No. 3. Peach Blow.	No. 4. Gilt Line.	No. 5. Plain White.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine.	No. 7. Bird on Almond.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates ..... per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup ,, ... ,,	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding ,, ... ,,	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese ,, ... ,,	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish ..... each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish ..... ,,	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat ,, ... ,,	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" ,, ,, ... ,,	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" ,, ,, ... ,,	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" ,, ,, ... ,,	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" ,, ,, ... ,,	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer ..... ,,	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 8
9" Pie Dish ..... ,,	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 13	1 10	2 8
11" ,, ... ,,	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen ..... ,,	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen ..... ,,	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes ..... ,,	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes ..... ,,	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl ..... ,,	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot Water Plates ..... per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes ..... each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover ..... ,,	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates ..... per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes ..... each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish ..... ,,	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

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A SUPERIOR QUALITY CHAMPAGNE, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

See *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., Highly recommend it.

Bottles, 12 in a case	Rs. 50 0 per dozen.
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KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY.

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly Balanced," "Delicately Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY.

Possesses a Charactor so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA.'

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES.

KEMP & CO.'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES.

For Improving the Tone of the System and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, A GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH AND STRENGH.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—I have found that the Powder is EXCELLENT AND BRINGS A HORSE INTO CONDITION in about a fortnight. The Pony I showed you, which I had purchased in Bombay, just landed, is now getting into condition, and will probably *run at the Kamptee Races.* (Signed) G. H. C.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

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AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and LADY ROBERTS,
The Celebrated Court Comedy of
"DANDY DICK"
will be played
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND FOR HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS IN THE HILLS.

Characters by Messrs. F. J. Edwards, A. R. Froom, W. T. Buck, J. H. Twiss, Capt. Hodgkinson, Major Vibart, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mesdames Lloyd, Wilkin, and Hay.

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Boxes ..... Rs. 12 and 18.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
At 9 p.m. precisely
MR. AND MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE'S CHARMING 3 ACT COMEDY, ENTITLED
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Messrs. George Anderson, Arthur Fawcett, C. Smith, Charles Sinclair, A. Rogers and J. Devon, Mesdames Emma Markham, Minnie Hinson, Alice Somerville and Mrs. George Norville.

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Boxes to hold 4 ..... Rs. 12 | Pit ..... Rs. 2
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Military in Uniform half price to Pit and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture at 9 p.m.
A Splendid Orchestra in attendance.

TUESDAY.
First Production in India of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest Opera,
THE "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACDONALD" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1889.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Marine Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz.*,

1st.—To Receive the Directors' Report, and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1888.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to Fix their remuneration.

5th.—To Transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 12th February, to TUESDAY, 5th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ASSUR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February, 1889.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Finest "Cavites."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.
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The Indian Havannah *par excellence*,
Rs. 3 per Box of 100.
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Pipe Smokers, please Note.
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OLD JUDGE.
SMOKING TOBACCO,
FIRST SHIPMENT, just opened out.
"Seldom equalled. Never excelled."
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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBINSON NEWTON, late of Queen's Road, Oldham, Lancashire, European, deceased, (who died intestate in England on or about the 18th day of May 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 6th day of February 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PATRICK EVAN CAMERON, Accountant to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, the constituted Attorney of MARIA BEARD, the sister and the sole next of kin of the deceased for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Patrick Evan Cameron, on his behalf at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of March 1889, as after that date the said Patrick Evan Cameron, as such administrator, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Maria Beard as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 8th day of February 1889.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN, Administrator's Solicitors.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.

GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,
To be opened on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M.
BY
HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
THURSDAY'S MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(OPEN FROM 4 TO 10 P.M.)

4 to 7-30 P.M.—Selections by Band of 2nd Gloster Regiment.
5 to 7-0 P.M.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Walker, Herr C. Barthmann, and Mr. Davey.
8 to 10 P.M.—Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Uloth, Mr. Marsland, Mr. Thelenberg, and Mr. Stephenson.
(PIANO KINDLY LENT BY MARCKS & Co., Ld.)

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Machine, Spirometer and Dynamometer, kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Refreshments will be supplied by
VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Co.

Admission: Season Ticket (available for three days) Rs. 1; Second Day, Ans. 8; Third Day Ans. 4. Children Half Price First and Second Days.

(SPECIAL TRAMS WILL RUN.)
N. B.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FREE.

BOMBAY RACES,
1889.
THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER PURSE.

IN consequence of a printer's error in the Prospectus it is notified that the date of final entry for this race is 25th February.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 9th February, 1889.

JULES MUMM'S well-known CHAMPAGNE.

Fresh Consignment to Hand
FOR SALE
At Rs. 33 per doz. Quarts,
and
Rs. 38 per 2 doz. Pints.
Apply to
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Coloured Pictures of the Mysteries, Sacraments, &c., with instructions printed on the back (packet of 30, all different), price Six Annas.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 15th February 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON, Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited:—
Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB, Accountant-General.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

FOR SALE,
AT
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JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to
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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

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FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE.—One Light, English-made, Double-Seated BROUGHAM, in Good Order. Apply to "K.," care of this paper.

NEW DESIGNS in Lamps, Hanging, Wall and Table, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Two Airy and Commodious BUNGALOWS on the Bandora Hill. Apply to NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, 10 Meadows Street.

WANTED.—A LIBRARIAN for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mechanics' Institute, Parel. Apply to W. B. CAVELL, Honorary Secretary.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Fillosille, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

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G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs. 48 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

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Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
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Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
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Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
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Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool "	25 0
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All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
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Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.	

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Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
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MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKE, Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
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PHIPSON & CO.,
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NOTICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

FICHU BROOCHES.
LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REQUIRED for the Warora Colliery a COMPETENT SURVEYOR for under-ground work. Apply, stating qualification and pay required, to
J. B. CHIRNSIDE, Officiating Manager, W. C. S. Railway.
Warora, 5th February 1889.

"THE LAST JUDGEMENT."
OIL PAINTING,
Measurement 43" by 34"
SENT TO THE BOMBAY FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.
Local Photographers invited to state terms to Photograph and Sell Copies of the above Painting. Address, R. B., "Woodville, Ootacamund.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Gaiety Theatre, English Opera and Comedy Company, 9 p. m.
Yacht Club Dance.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Othello (s), from Hull; Coconada (s), Colombo; and Strathmore (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Landaura (s), from Calcutta; and Tiverton (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; and K. Roodrin (brig), Damaon. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida left the dock on Saturday.

SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning (Monday) at 10 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 11th February 1889, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, viz., Is. 4½d. per rupee.

GRAND BAZAAR, TOWN HALL.—We are asked to state that the names of Miss Effey Langley and Miss Hunter should be added to the list published in our advertisement columns on Saturday of those who have kindly consented to assist at the fancy stalls.

DANGERS OF THE HARBOUR.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Mackay prosecuted two boatmen before Mr. Cooper for anchoring in the fair-way without lights. Two others were charged with navigating their boats without lights. Mr. Cooper fined the men Rs. 5 each.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Lieut. T. R. Philips, R. A., residing at Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a silver watch valued at Rs. 30, one tweed suit valued at Rs. 40, a pair of boots valued at Rs. 14, and two silk handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 2, from his bungalow.

A PILGRIM WOMAN ROBBED.—A Mahomedan woman, named Bilati, who returned about two days ago from Mecca and put up at the Musafferkhana at Pakmoda Street, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a pillow in which she had secreted Rs. 40 in silver. She suspects a Mahomedan who had accompanied her from Mecca to have stolen the property.

AMATEUR BENEFIT CONCERT.—An amateur concert in aid of the St. Peter's Boys School Playground Fund is to be held in St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, to-morrow evening at nine o'clock. An interesting programme has been prepared, to which the following ladies and gentlemen will contribute :—Messrs. G. Sterling, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. John Jardine, Miss Starling, Mrs. Hewitt, Messrs. Reddie Reid, Mr. Wyer, and Mr. Cobbold.

THE band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

March.....Vaillance.....Stanebrugen.
Selection .....A Night in Berlin...Hartmann.
Serenade .....Schubert
Valse .....Daddy .....Bucalossi.
Gavotte .....First Kiss .....Schubert.
Galop.....Ins Centrum .....Stasny.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MASSED BANDS.—The following programme of music will be played at the Esplanade Band-stand to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. :—

Selection.....The Old Guard .....Planquette.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland .....Roeder.
Selection.....La Regina de Colconda...Donizetti.
Polka (Cornet Solo) .....The Village Festival .....Clement.
Selection.....H. M. S. Pinafore .....Sullivan.
Galop .....Cupid's Arrows .....Barthmann

A SHARP POLICEMAN.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court Inspector Butterfield charged Raymon Shaik Hoosein before Mr. Cooper with stealing several pieces of gold embroidery. It appeared that a policeman stopped a woman who was going along the road with a box, and on examining its contents found that it contained pieces of gold embroidery. The woman stated that the embroidery belonged to her son, and he, when questioned, admitted he had stolen it from his master. Pleading guilty to the charge, the prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

THE MAHALUXMEE FIRE.—This fire is still burning in the hay stacks at Mahaluxmee, though it commenced last Tuesday night. Nothing can be done to put it out, and the fire-engine, which is kept on the spot, is only used when the flames, fanned by the breeze, occasionally burst into the full vigour which was observable on Tuesday. The area over which the burning stacks are stowed is fully quarter of a mile, and it can be well understood that the grass over that circumference will remain alight foryet many days to come. The Police are maintaining a watch over the flames merely, however, to prevent any accidental ignition of the houses in the neighbourhood by sparks from the stacks. It appears from a visit that there is a quantity of hay which has still escaped the flames, but the conflagration is gradually extending downwards into the centre of the stacks and nothing can be done to prevent it. All that remains to be done is being done, that is, in trying to prevent an accidental fire and so allowing the flames to gradually die out.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

		Rs.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Down	100 Prizes.	2	C009172
,,	Up		1½	C020521
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line	Down		2	C016940
Green	,, ,,		,,	C018349
Blue	,, ,,		1½	C009845
,,	,, ,,		,,	C010346
Green	,, Up		,,	C015546
,,	,, Down		,,	C020635
Blue	,, Up		1	C058670
Brown	,, Down		,,	C095572
Yellow	Up		,,	C142897
Green	,, ,,		,,	C145702
Special	,, Down		,,	C180139
,,	,, Up		,,	C186238
Green	,, ,,		,,	C201401
Special	,, ,,		,,	C029101
,,	,, ,,		,,	C 32731

Drawn by Mr. Fakirjee Jamasjee Aragania, Chundunwadi.
Drawn by Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Coolabawala, Sapoor set Street.

NATIVE PRESS.

"ALL OVER WITH THE GOVERNMENT."

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—So it is going to be all over with the Government and the public of Bombay. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* and some others agree with that enlightened critic in condemning the Governor in Council and denouncing the Native judicial service as corrupt. What hope can there be now for the Government and the people? Seriously, does it not seem as if a conspiracy was being hatched between Calcutta and London against Lord Reay's Government of Bombay, and H. E. and his Councillors were being charged with conniving at or encouraging the very scandal and wrong which they had tried manfully to face and to remove? They have had a veritable Augean stable to cleanse, and yet they are accused of being indifferent to the evil, if not inclined to countenance it! For obvious reasons we cannot be more explicit just now, but we beg to warn all exponents of Anglo-Indian and English opinion to beware of how they act at the present crisis, for a crisis it morally and practically is; or else the said exponents will exercise a disastrous influence on the much-abused Native Press of India, which cannot help being demoralized by such a spectacle. As to conspiracy in Bombay or Poona, if there was a rumour of any, its object, it ought to be clear by this time, was to burke and thwart the enquiry into alleged corruption, and not to fabricate charges of corruption. Authentic details on this point may probably be got from the Brahman shop-keeper, Sathe, of Poona, if the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* or the informer of *St. James's Gazette* can get hold of that friend of abstract truth and justice in British territory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 29th January 1889 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89... £14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 2nd February 1889 ..... £11,360,500
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Feb. 1889 to 31st March 1889..... £2,639,500

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the trial of Hurry Runsor on a charge of having, on the 13th November last, committed the murder of Sayee, a Hindu girl, in an empty bungalow in Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, was resumed before Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner.

After the evidence as regards the pledging of the ornaments had been given, his lordship wanted to ask the accused certain questions, which Mr. Anderson objected to on the ground that, as his lordship would have to ask questions after the evidence had been concluded, the learned counsel would prefer his lordship questioning the prisoner all at once at that time as provided by the law.

The Judge :' Do you mean to say that the law does not provide for my asking questions now?

Mr. Anderson : No, my lord; but it would be preferable if your lordship were to ask him the questions when the evidence is concluded.

The Judge : But I see no objection to question him now. I wish to ask him certain questions in regard to the pledging of the ornaments.

Mr. Anderson : I have no objection to your lordship asking him questions now if you do not do so at the close of the evidence.

The Judge : No, I will question him again afterwards, and unless you can show that the questions would prove prejudicial to the defence, I will ask them.

Mr. Anderson : The questions will certainly prove prejudicial to the defence. During the several years that I have been in this High Court, the practice has been to question the accused at the close of the evidence, and the Advocate-General could bear me out in my statement.

The Judge : I do not see how the questions would prejudice the defence. I will ask them.

The Judge to interpreter :—Ask prisoner whether he had pledged the "gatla" to Munna Dowla?

Prisoner : Another man gave me the "gatla," and I pledged it with Munna Dowla.

The Judge : And did you give thesa "ghoats" (wristlets) to Govind?

Prisoner : I gave the "ghoats" to Govind, but they also were given to me by the man I have mentioned.

The Judge to interpreter : Ask the prisoner to explain the circumstances under which they were given to him?

Prisoner : I was going to Mazagon to make enquiries about a situation, when the man met me on the road, and he asked me to raise Rs. 20 on the ornaments and to give him the money when raised. He allowed the "ghoats" to remain with me for my trouble.

The Judge : Do you know the man?

Prisoner : No. I don't know the man.

The Judge : Do you know nothing about him?

Prisoner : I know nothing about him.

The Judge : Did you ever see him either before or after that.

Prisoner : No.

After some further evidence had been taken, the Advocate-General said that there were some more witnesses for the prosecution, whom he did not propose to call, but tendered for cross-examination. The case for the prosecution closed here.

The Judge to interpreter : Ask the prisoner if he wishes to say anything more about the case?

Prisoner : I have nothing further to state. I leave the case in the hands of my counsel.

The Judge : Have you made any endeavours to find the man who gave you the ornaments?

Mr. Anderson : After the statement the prisoner has already made, I submit that your lordship ought not to ask him any more questions.

The Judge : He may answer it or not as he pleases. I ask him the question.

Mr. Anderson : He has already said he has nothing further to state. Yet your lordship goes on asking him questions, and he will go on answering.

The Judge to prisoner : Have you made any enquiries?

Mr. Anderson : Would your lordship tell the prisoner that he need not answer the question?

The Judge : I cannot be interfered with in this way. Let the prisoner say what he chooses. I ask him if he has made any endeavours to find out the man who gave him the ornaments.

Mr. Anderson : Would your lordship take a note that I object to your asking him the question? In the interests of the accused, I must proceed definitely.

The Judge : He may say what he chooses, or he may say nothing. You may tell him that he can answer just as he chooses. The question I want to ask him is, whether he made any enquiries about the man who gave him the ornaments?

Prisoner : Yes, I did make enquiries.

The Judge : What enquiries?

Prisoner : I went with the police to point out the man, but I could not find him.

The Judge : Can you tell me when this man gave you the ornaments?

Prisoner : No. I do not know.

The Judge : Was it long before you pledged the ornaments, or on the day you pledged the ornaments?

Prisoner : On the day I pledged the ornaments?

The Judge : Have you any witnesses to call.

Prisoner : No. I have no witnesses.

Mr. Latham then summed up the evidence he had called for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, asked them to satisfy themselves in the first instance whether, in their opinion, every link in the chain of evidence was so complete as to place the guilt of the prisoner beyond all reasonable doubt, or whether the whole case was not involved in a cloud of doubts. The learned counsel submitted that the solid evidence in the case was not inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner, and that it was the duty of the jury to see that the prisoner did not suffer in consequence of any suspicions arising in their minds. The learned counsel took up the main outlines of the case, and pressed them upon the attention of the jury in a light the least unfavourable to his client. The girl Sayee had reached the age of eleven years, an age at which Hindu girls become wives; and it was strange that she should have associated for about three hours with the prisoner, a man who was a perfect stranger to her, without being noticed by every body who saw them passing by. Then it was highly improbable that a single man should have been able by a twist to strangle the girl. The fact that the prisoner repledged his watch with Munna within ten days of redeeming it told more in his favour than against him. There was no motive proved against him, and it was not shown that he was in any grievous necessity. His subsequent conduct was consistent with his innocence.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the evidence against the prisoner was that he knew the place where the murder was committed, and was seen near it, that he was seen in company of the murdered girl, and that he was found in possession of her ornaments. The evidence, which was circumstantial, was, his lordship thought, feeble, as might be expected in some cases of this nature. The evidence of Vishnu and Chandbee, his lordship remarked, was of a most discrepant nature and not entitled to weight. The evidence of Godee was of a different nature, and if the jury believed it, it connected the prisoner with deceased about the last time she was seen alive. The jury were to consider whether the ornaments found with Marwaree pawnbrokers had been sufficiently recognised by the relatives of the deceased. So far as the Marwarees were concerned, there was no attempt at concealment, and they asserted that they received the ornaments from the the prisoner. The next question was, how the accused came into possession of the deceased's ornaments, and whether he had satisfactorily accounted for the possession of the ornaments? The jury were to consider whether the prisoner's account, that the "gatla" was given him in the road by a man whom he did not know, was a probable or true account, or whether it was false.

The jury having retired for consultation about 3 p. m. returned into court a few minutes before 5 p.m., when the Foreman said the jury could not come to a unanimous verdict, and they were five to four.

The Judge : I must ask you to retire a little longer, and see if you cannot come to a more unanimous verdict. The point I pressed upon your attention was, that the prisoner being found in possession of the girl's ornaments, do you not think it a probable conclusion that he murdered the girl, or do you think the account the prisoner gave as to the possession of the ornament is a true one? That is a small point.

The Foreman : And that is the point upon which we cannot agree.

The Judge : I must ask you to retire a little longer.

The jury retired again. On their return into Court at 5-40 p. m. the Foreman said the proportion was still the same—five to four.

His lordship said he was sorry the jury could not come to a nearer unanimity. He must, therefore, discharge them, and have the case retried before another jury on Monday.

The special jury were then discharged.

The following case was heard before his lordship and a Common Jury :—

OLD OFFENDERS.

Velljee Dharsey was charged with housebreaking and theft, and Jetha Nathu and Ramjee Khimjee were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. All the prisoners appeared in jail clothes. The first prisoner pleaded guilty while the latter two claimed to be tried.

His lordship, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner, said he was an old offender, and that at the expiration of the sentence he was now undergoing in jail, he would be transported for seven years.

The case for the prosecution was this :—Jadowjee Thackersey, the prosecutor, lived in a room at Mandvi Bunder; and one afternoon, about two months ago, had occasion to go out. He had locked the door of his room; but on his return in half an hour, he found the padlock gone and the door open. He missed a number of gold and silver ornaments, Rs. 75 in currency notes; and Rs. 300 in silver from his box, and reported the theft to the police. The second prisoner pledged the prosecutor's silver ornaments for Rs. 75 with a Bhattia, while the third pledged a gold ear ornament with a Marwaree pawnbroker at Mandavi, to both of whom they were traced by the police.

The jury retired for half an hour, and on their return into court at 5-30 p m., the Foreman said that, with regard to the second prisoner, Jetha, they were five to four; and with regard to the third prisoner, Ramjee, they were eight to one.

His lorpship said he could not accept a verdict of five to four, and told the jury to retire again.

On the jury returning into court at 5-45 p. m., the Foreman said they were divided as before, five to four—with regard to the second prisoner Jetha. With regard to prisoner Ramjee, the jury, by a majority of eight to one, found him guilty; while with regard to Jetha, five were for an acquittal and four for a conviction.

His lordship accepted the verdict with regard to Ramjee and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of his present sentence.

His lordship did not consider it necessary to have a fresh trial against the prisoner Jetha, who was acquitted and discharged.

The Sessions were at 6 p. m. adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, when the Byculla Murder case will be retried before another Special Jury.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BHOWNAGAR.

THE president, Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, and the members of the Darbar Schools Committee were requested by the managers of the new English school at Bhownagar to distribute to the students some valuable prizes which His Highness the Mabaraja liberally presented to the school on the occasion of the 32nd birth-day festivities of H. H. the Maharaja Saneb, Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., of Bhownagar.

The head-master of the school, Mr. Shaukerprasad Chhaganlal Mehta, read the following report :—Mr. President, members of the School Committee, and Gentlemen,—Before thanking you all for your kindness in having accepted the invitation of visiting this school on the occasion of the prize distribution, it would not be out of place to state briefly how the idea of starting this school was originated, how it was opened, and how it has been managed through the first year of its existence. In the October of 1887, when the annual examination of the vernacular schools is generally over, there was a large number of boys who sought admission into the local Anglo-Vernacular school. That school, being short of hands, naturally asked for more assistants, when the Educational Inspector suggested that new admissions must be put off and that the fee-rates be raised. Under these circumstances some friends and acquaintances suggested the idea that a private institution with a good teaching staff will be sure to draw a good number of boys. The proprietors of this school took up the idea, and gave it a practical shape on the 5th of December of the same year. Thus the school was opened just at a time when its want was badly felt by the people of this town, especially the comparatively poorer classes. Besides, it will be a matter of joy to you, all sitting here to learn that this school has already received a few sums in form of donations and exhibitions from some private gentlemen, whom I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking on behalf of the proprietors of this school. It will also appear that a new branch Anglo-Vernacular School would have to be conducted departmentally, the expenses of which have been so far saved by the opening of this school. Thirty-four students entered this school on the very first day of its opening, and the number went on increasing till it was one hundred and seventeen at the end of November last. At present the number on the roll is one hundred and thirty-nine. In October last a committee of Messrs. Dolatchand Purshotam Barodia, B.A., Mahasookram Narshidas Shah, B.A., Prandal Dwarkadas Zaveri, and Chimashankar Pitambardas Mehta was appointed, I forming its fifth member, to examine the school, in order to determine the promotions of deserving students. The fourth standard students were sent up to the High School examination for their promotion into the fifth standard class. Out of twenty-three presented at the examination in standard I., seven passed under all heads and sixteen were promoted. Out of twenty presented in standard II., eight passed under all heads and sixteen were promoted, and out of twenty-six presented, ten passed under all heads and nineteen were promoted. Mr. D. P. Barodia, of the committee of examiners, in his report dated 9th October 1888, says :—"Looking at the infancy of the school the third standard class has shown brilliant results the second standard class has also done well, but the first standard class has not done so. This is owing to irregular and late admissions. . . . I feel sure that if the teachers continue their work with as much diligence and application as they have shown this year, this infant school will, in a few years, grow to an important institution for imparting education to the rising generation of Bhownagar. As regards efficiency, discipline, and general management of the school, I have to note that I was highly pleased and satisfied with all I saw and knew about the school. This institution deserves every support from all well-meaning and liberal-minded citizens." As regards the result of standard IV. in the High School, out of eleven sent up for the examination, six were found to be deserving of admission into the fifth standard class. It may also be noted here that mere examinations are not to be depended upon in deciding the relative merits of students. I have seen cases in which students who had failed to pass their examination at other places have done much better than the students who had passed the test simultaneously with them. As for the financial condition of the school, it must be admitted that hitherto it has not been satisfactory, it being conducted with considerable pecuniary sacrifice on the part of its enthusiastic proprietors, who sincerely hope that such efforts on their part will meet with the due consideration in course of time from the liberal policy of the Bhownagar Darbar. In connection with this it will not be superfluous to state that the Durbar had been pleased to appoint a committee in September last to inquire into matters connected with the opening of the school, but as yet we have not been favoured with a copy of their report if they have made any. Further on the late auspicious occasion of the 32nd birth-day festivities of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., of Bhownagar, the school was laid under obligation by a present of several valuable books to be distributed to the students of this school, and these books I humbly request the president of the Darbar Schools Committee to be good enough to perform the interesting ceremony of distributing to the students sitting here. I would fail in my duty if I did not take this opportunity of tendering grateful thanks, on behalf of myself as well as on behalf of the proprietors, to those gentlemen interested in the education of the youth of Bhownagar, who have from time to time benefited this institution by their invaluable advice and help. Among these the name of Mr. J. N. Unwala requires a special mention. In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks, of behalf on the managers, the staff, and the students of this school to you all gentlemen for your kind presence, and to you, Mr. Lalloobhai, for your having condescended to distribute the prizes.

Recitations followed, and then the president distributed the prizes to the students.

When this was over, Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldass, the the president of the school committee, in his reply to the report of the head-master, sincerely thanked the managers and the head-master on behalf of the committee for the invitation they had given them on the occasion. He further observed that he was much pleased to see that a private institution solely managed by private purse was doing all that institutions of its kind can do, adding that he was well satisfied with the recitations also.

The usual distribution of nosegays brought the proceedings to a close.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delight ul fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the ago. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1889.

SAILING COMMITTEE.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, I. M.
Colonel W. Merriman, R. E.
Captain A. B. Jenkings, R. N.
Captain Kenneth Macaulay, *Judge*.
Captain Maurice Bean, I. M., *Referee*.
Lieutenant A. Channer, R. M., *Starter*.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV, under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value one hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m.. Twice round the course.

2ND RACE.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, valued two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 P.M. Twice round the course.

3RD RACE—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV. over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup valued three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

4TH RACE—Handicap for Dubash Boats—6 boats to start or no race. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize Rs. 60 and entrance money. To start at 2-15 p. m. Twice round the course.

5TH RACE.—For *bona fide* ships, boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

6TH RACE.—For Licensed Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20; 4th Prize, Rs. 15; 5th Prize, Rs. 10; 6th Prize, Rs. 5. To start at 2-45 p.m. Twice round the course. More than 6 boats to start, or only the first two prizes will be given.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

SAILING RACE.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of the 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup value two hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p. m. Twice round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 4 or 5 oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p. m.

2ND RACE.—For 6 oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3RD RACE.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 50; 2nd Prize Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5 p. m.

4TH RACE.—Licensed passenger boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Six boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5-15 p. m.

5TH RACE.—Licensed Canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

6TH RACE.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30.

1. COURSE FOR SAILING MATCHES.—From station of the Yacht Club House to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round a flag-boat moored to the south of the Sunk Rock Light-house, and back to the flag-ship, leaving the flag-boats on the starboard hand and the Dolphin Light on the port hand. Distance, about 12 miles.

2. COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post in shore of the flag-ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3. All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the honorary secretary of the Yacht Club no later than 7 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th February. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the Office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and Native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

6. The actual tonnage *in racing trim* to be ascertained for time allowance. All Yachts to be in racing trim at least 48 hours before the day of the race, and after measurement no additional ballast to be taken on board.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Bombay, the 28th of January 1889.

The Committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above programme.

BOMBAY RACES.

Entrances 1st February.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Captain Fowles.....br w Geld Rathkeale.

THE MELTON STAKES.

Mr M C M's .....b a p Cucumber.
Mr Farmer's .....b a p Beaty.
Mr C Vincent's.....g a p Schnapps 4 years.
Mr Appleton's .....b a p Vortex.

THE SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.

Mr Kaliffa bin Esau
Kaliffa's.....ch a h Merrylegs
Mahamood bin Aboo
Shooba's.....ch a g Forat.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

Mr Nusserwanjee
Nowrojee's.....b a h Shahazada.

MR. J. WHEAL'S CUP.

Hyderabad Confederacy's g a p Mirror
Mr S A W's.....g a p Stewart

The next entries for the 2nd Dealers' Plate close on 25th instant, and for Mr. J Wheal's Cup on the 1st March.

Attention of owners is drawn to rule 4 of the Prospectus which will be rigidly enforced.

Letters to be addressed 32 Bellassis Junction Road, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. Club.

8th February 1889.

THE LATE MR. PARKES, C. E.

NEWS has been received in Madras of the death—most probably at Surbiton—of Mr. William Parkes, C. E., the Superintending Engineer in London of the Madras Harbour Works. It is now sixteen years since he submitted his scheme for a close harbour at Madras to the India Office." That scheme was warmly supported by Lord Hobart; and less ardently by Lord Salisbury. Towards the close of 1875, the work was commenced, and Mr. Parkes calculated that it would be completed for £505,000. But in November 1881, during a by no means exceptionally severe cyclone, the greater part of the piers were washed away, thus proving the fallacy of Mr. Parkes' estimate of the force that had to be resisted; and at the present date, the Horbour space is still exposed to the almost full force of the sea. It is now believed, that the works will not be completed for less than £ 1,000,000. There has, it is belived, been for some time a divergence of opinion between the India Office and the Madrass Goverment as to the advisability of retaining Mr. Parkes' service; and the Administrations of the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, and Lord Connemara, are said to have severally failed in the endeavour to obtain more freedom of action than was possible so long as everything had to be submitted for the approval of the gentleman Sir John Fowser, K.C.M.G., the well known Civil Engineer, will arrive in Madras to-morrow, on a visit to Lord Connemara. During his short stay in Madras he will visit the Harbour works, and from opinions about it, in consultation with Mr. A. L. Pogson, the Superintending Engineer, that on his arrival in England may be of service to the Secretary of State in Council.—*Mail*.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited) Sole Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cutch, 123 tons, Captain J A G Jourdan will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Coconada, Captain Simpson, arrived in port on Saturday last with a general cargo from Colombo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE British steamer Idar, 2,535 tons, Captain R Poland, which arrived in port on Friday, brought 5,487 tons of coals from Cardiff. She is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE British steamer Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain W H Chambers, arrived in port on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo and 2,160 tons of coals from Hull. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE British India steamer Purulia, Captain A S Houston, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut F Walker, Sub-Inspector J Kavanagh, Mrs Carter, Miss Mag. Robottan, Mr R Clutterbuck, and Mr R Gopall, for Karachi; Mr Mahomedali and three ladies, Mr Mahomed Salum and one friend and Mr Haji Mahomed, for Bussorah; and about 70 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	A	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Mt. Lebanon	1555	Ellicott	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Drumfell	1563	R. Chubb	K	E. Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes.
,, Kt. of St. George	1933	J. R. Durant	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Arara	2601	D. Mackinlay	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,,Deo. Balduino	3014	G. Dodero	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	5	A.H. Lloyd's N. & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Othello (s)	Chambers	Hull, Jan 5.
	Coconada (s)	Simpson	Colombo, Feb 4.
	Strathmore (s)	Young	Cardiff, Jan 5.
10	Landaura (s)	Clark	Calcutta, Jan 22.
	Tiverton (s)	Whitehead	Moulmein, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	K. Roodrin (brig).	Nakoda	Damaon.
10	Purulia (s)	Houston	Karachi and P. Gulf

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Algoma, for Havre.
,, D. Balduino, for Genoa.
,, Othello, for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
5	Nuddea s	Cave	Singapore, Jan 23.
	Shahzada s	Budd	Moulmein, Jan 29.
	Maharani s	Edge	Rangoon, Jan 27.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Jan 28.
6	Simla s	Major	Chittagong, Feb 4.
	Boolana s	Windebank	Bombay, Jan 28.
	Drumraig, ship	Bailey	Melbourne, Nov 30.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—Steamer Canara. Ships General Roberts, Miltiades and Andrina.
February 6.—Steamers Traveller and Goorkha.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Tibres	.....	Colombo.
	Patna s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
7	Tibre s	.....	Calcutta.
	Patna s	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rimpha s—1,000 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 240 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee.
Iran s—190 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 28 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Werneth Hall s—60 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co; 500 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsee; 6,480 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, B Moolji; 450 cwts myrabolums, B Craig and Co.
Mt Lebanon s—2,000 cwts wheat, G Dhunji.

FOR LONDON.

Drumbtell s—1,485 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7 bales skins, P H A Cader; 200 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 cwts gum, N Mowji; 110 bales cotton, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 20 bales skins, H H Sidick; 94 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 540 cwts gum, C Soomar.
Clan Macdonald s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Henzadda s—480 cwts olibanum, N Mowji.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—8,994 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—200 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 1,510 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, fly, D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais —5 cases Indian curiosities &c. Ardeshir and Byramji.
Werneth Hall s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Beyts, Craig and Co.
Arara s—1,392 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai; 249 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—300 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,105 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 150 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Darsi and Co; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—82 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Amphitrite s—18 bales piece goods, S J David and Co

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSER

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases grey and white woolen flannel.
3 ,, colored superfine woolen cloth.
2 ,, ,, trouserings cloth.
4 ,, ,, gold embroidered brocade and gauze.
1 case colored embossed velvet.
3 ,, ,, striped muils.
5 ,, ,, Embroidered muslin.
2 ,, colored Lappets and Jaconets.
1 ,, imitation gold thread.
100 boxes carriage candles.
1 bale Turkey red twist.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS AND FURNITURE OF THE S.S. AKOLA.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana—

The materials and furniture belonging to the s.s. Akola such as table, chairs, cabin benches, couches, dressing glasses, hanging punkhas, window, glassware, crockeryware, sails, ropes, donkey engines, boiler, davits, chains, blocks, riggings, tanks, winches, &c.. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENSSE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods s ed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage an other goods.

Also one tricycle booked from Palanpur to Grand Road under Invoice No. 43 of 7 h December, 1887; Sender Khupchund M., and consigaess Messrs oyer & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 11, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

Lot No. 1.—51 bales cotton lying at Colaba Depot, in a burnt condition, Bill No. 459-186.

Lot No. 2.—4 Bales	do.	do.	Bill No. 459-180.
,, No. 3.—48 ,,	do.	do.	No. 510-180.
,, No. 4.—5 ,,	do.	do.	No. 459-211.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TELEGRAPH POSTS, suitable for building purposes.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-20 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I P. Railway Engineer's Work-shop, Byculla.

3	lots of	200 posts each.	
3	,,	180	,,
1	,,	60	,,
1	,,	390	,,

Suitable for building purposes.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plate, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Major W. G. MACKAY, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE of good will and stock in-trade of coach building business at Gamdavi Road.

Under the decretal order made in suit No. 414 of 87 and under instructions from the Commissioner High Court Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the stock in-trade and good will of the old established coach building business for many years carried on at Gamdavi Road, Bombay by the family of parties to the suit under the title of Pootlajee Vithal and Sons consisting of brougham, shigram, mail-coach, waggonette, victoria buggy silk pieces, vices, anvils, bellows, blacksmith tools, cupboards, show cases, babul and bhendi wood, old iron, planks, stone, slabs, jack, screw, old wheel, saws, iron and brass keys, ropes, &c., &c.

The above will be put up for sale in lots one of which will also be the good will of the business.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, lamps, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c. &c. the property of A. SPILLING, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 11, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, printed handkerchieves.
2 ,, Pred twills.
1 case about 65 lbs. corals,
1 case Dessert Biscuits.

A few articles of Cutch work silverware, consisting of claret jug, basin, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins, milk jugs, roundwaiter cups and mugs.

3 cases fresh Gruyer cheese.

A small teakwood polished sailing and rowing gig fitted with outriggers, suitable for a yacht or for fishing.

1 English ice-box.

By order of the underwriters the nautical instruments of the late ship "Country of Bu e consisting of 2 chronometers, 4 compasses, barometer, telescope, patent log, and foghorn.

By order of the Trustees of the estate of the late J. H. Watson, Esq lately the property of Mr. T. F. Anderson—

1 gold hunting watch.

1 album, containing portraits of the nobility, artists, and actors, as also views of principal public buildings in Europe.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 handsome English-built circular-fronted double-seated brougham.

1 handsome Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart.

1 handsome new landau, canoe-shaped.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the bungalow of Arab Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Misari in Arab Lane, at Grant Road, and on account and at the risk of Bechar Kessowjee and Co.—

1 bundle of pearls about 525 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hurjeebhoy Jamal, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Sittaram Shroff.

Ex. s.s. Fantee.

A E A M—About 22 tons teak squares.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadass, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Gooculdass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7355, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jethaa Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land and or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kaikhoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors to the executors, at their Officer, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron and steel, tool chests, boxes of stationery for schools, leather cuttings, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 11, 1889.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Wooular Lake, Cashmere	3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Id wall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, TILES, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, a very large quantity of country tiles, old beams, joists, rafters, teak battens, floor boardings, door and gate shutters, window frames, &c.

SALE OF INDIGO, GUM, CADJAN SHEDS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dyeing Factory at Dadur, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C. and *in re* Amin Jakub Khatri, an insolvent, consisting of few bags of indigo and gums, tubs with indigo-water, cadjan sheds for removal, &c.

SALE of Burnt and Salved Goods, Cotton and Yarn Machinery, &c., of the Taptee Mill, at Surat.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Mill premises, at Surat, on account of the underwriters, the whole of the damaged machinery and the burnt and salved cotton and yarn, together with the debris of the said Mill.

SALE of valuable immoveable properties at Bandora and Mallar, (the estate of Antonio Domingos de Souza).

By order of the Receiver appointed in suit No. 341 of 1881 of the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, time and place, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.—On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with a wall therein, and mango trees thereon, situate at Bandora, in Tanna, containing by recent admeasurement (6564) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the south by the property of Mr. Menist, on the east partly by the property of Daniel Jao Parel, and partly by the property of Thomas Evas Parel, and Phillip Francis Parel, and on the west partly by a Gowan or public passage and partly by the property of Mr. Menist.

Lot No. 2.—On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant varkas land, situate at Bandora, within the registration district of Tanna, containing by recent admeasurement (165) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of D. Fernandes and partly by the property of S. Pereira, on the south by the property of P. Xavier, on the east by the property of Louis Misquita, and on the west by the property of Philip Pereira, and which said land is registered under survey No. 280.

Lot No. 3.—On SUNDAY, the 3rd March 1889, at 3 p.m., on the premises:—

All those several fields, and pieces of grass-growing land, situate at Mallar, in the registration district of Tanna, which will be pointed out by the auctioneers at the time of sale:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, the Vendor's Solicitors, at their office, at the Standard Building, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 11, 1889.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower yesterday, at 99; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper were ¼ per cent. higher, at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. respectively. Silver, according to Reuter, was still worth 42½d. per oz, but 1-16d. more ac ording to private advices. Four per cent Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £66½; but in 4½ per cents there was an advance of ¼, at £70¼. Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 108. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was put down to 1s. 4⅛d. Five and a half lakhs of Council Transfers on Calcutta were placed at 1s. 4 23-32d., which is 1-32d. higher than Thursday's extra sales and 5-32d. above the regular allotment rate on Wednesday. In Paris, Rentes remained at 83¾; but Exchange on London was 4½ centimes higher at francs 25·29½. Today's message reports no change in any of the financial items usually wired.

The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay are telegraphed by Reuter as £140,000 in silver and £30,000 in gold. This brings the total from the beginning of the year to over a million sterling (say to £1,020,000), while remittances through the other media of Council Bills and Transfers for the same period have been close upon 150 lakhs.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed was quiet; but an advance of 3d. per quarter is reported in Liverpool quality to arrive by both routes. Bombay seed remained at 43s. per quarter. The week's Import was 5,000 quarters against 34,000 quarters imported last week. Rapeseed was also quiet, and 85 per cent. Yellow Cawnpore was 6d. per quarter lower. The Wheat Market was firm at the previous quotations. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,140,000 quarters, which is 20,000 quarters more than was upon the water for that destination a week ago.

COTTON in Liverpool was quiet yesterday both generally and for Surats, a smaller day's business than the two preceding being represented by total sales of 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The Liverpool Market closed quiet again this afternoon, but with rather large sales for a Saturday, especially of Surats, of which 1,000 bales were taken out of a total of 10,000 bales. The Imports were 19,000 bales.

A large accession of business in Liverpool during the past week compared with its predecessor is marked by an increase of 24,000 bales in the total sales, at 73,000 bales; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded had only increased by 6,000 bales, at 136,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales heavier, at 81,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 6,000 bales, but as will be seen below, compared with the preceding years, it showed a falling off of some 149,000 bales and 221,000 bales, respectively, the decrease in the former case having thus more than doubled since last week. The total Visible Supply had increased by 20,000 bales, and that of East Indian Cotton by 36,000 bales as against the two previous years—the falling off now shown in the total supply is 178,000 bales and 475,000 bales, respectively—rather less in both cases than was apparent in last week's figures. In the case of East Indian Cotton the decrease shown is now comparatively slight, being 25,000 bales as against 1888, and 41,000 bales compared with 1887. There was an upward movement in Americans during the week, the spot price having advanced ¼d., while Arrivals advanced 5-64d. in most positions, making the spot quotations ⅛ higher than it was at this time last year and ⅛d. above that ruling in 1887. Dhollera, however, had receded 1-16d. in the lower grades.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 10⅛ cents; but May Futures were 8 points lower at 10·02 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, making the week's total as undernoted, and the decrease compared with the two preceding years 114,000 bales as against 1887-88, and only 13,000 bales against 1886-87. Prices were quite unchanged in New York to-day. The Receipts were 21,000 bales against 14,000 bales last year, and 15,000 bales the year before.

The Americon crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	125,000	98,000	107,000
,, exports to U. K.	87,000	74,000	84,000
,, ,, Continent	42,000	37,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,569,000	4,693,000	4,582,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ,,	1,8 1,000	1,913,000	1,965,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	1,313,000	1,293,000	1,287,000
,, Stock in the Ports	897,000	905,000	881,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,800,000	2,977,560	3,375,000
,, ,, Surats	304,000	326,970	342,810

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	691,000	840,360	911,560
,, London	4,000	27,000	11,000
American Afloat	160,000	187,000	217,000
East Indian ,,	68,000	127,000	40,000
	923,000	1,081,360	1,179,560
Price of Mid-Americans	5⅝d.	5⅛d.	5⅛d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4½d.	4d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1⅛d.	1⅛d.

In sympathy with the quieter tenor of advices from the other side, a change came over the feeling in our Local Market to-day. Demand almost entirely subsided, the tone became dull, and prices generally receded Rs. 1 per candy. Beyond a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Bengals, taken at Rs. 180½-5 and Oojein at Rs. 185, no business worth mentioning has been reported and prices were weak at closing

WHEAT has not been wanted by exporters, and only a small business has transpired to-day in a quiet market with prices quoted as before.

SEEDS have also been taken to a very small extent; but we make no further change in our quotations of any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,165 bales.
Wheat	8,993 cwt.
Linseed	5,878 ,,
Rapeseed	1,745 ,,
Gingelly	6,802 ,,
Groundnuts	3,077 ,,

FREIGHTS are weaker. A steamer has been fixed for March loading to the Mediterranean or Adriatic at Rs. 18¾ per ton., but beyond this we hear of little fresh business doing.

EXCHANGE has been firm at some advance in Bank remittance. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was done for the mail at 1s. 4 13-16d., but thereafter the rate became 1s. 4 27-32d. in all directions. Mercantile Bills, however, have not been coming out freely. Forward quotations are 1s. 4¾d. to 11-16. for March, 1s. 4 19-32d. to 9-16d. for April, and 1s. 4 17-32d. to ½d. for May delivery. Bank Telegraphic for March transfer is 1s. 4 7-16d., and for ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 21-32d. to 11-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅝ to 21-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·77½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again for Four per cents for cash, which have declined to 97½, but steady for account at 97 9-16 for the 2nd March and 98 for the 30th idem. The quotation for 4½ per cent. is still 102½ nominal.

SHARES have been little enquired for, and the following are the principal changes which have taken place in prices to-day:—Bombay Fire Insurance shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,040; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower for the 1st issue and Rs. 10 for the others, at Rs. 3,100 and Rs. 775, respectively, Coloba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 770; National, Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 330; New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 755; and Mazagon Rs. 2½ up, at 157½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—February 1, at Clarens, Switzerland, Alexa widow of the late Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor Bengal Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—February 6, at Titaghur, the wife of M Anderson, of a daughter.

CARROLL—February 4, at the Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar, the wife of Surgeon K R W Carroll, I M S, of a daughter.

JONES—February 5, at Calcutta, the wife of W C Nigel Jones, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

LOWE—February 6, at 23, Arathoon Road, Royapooram, the wife of Mr J H Lowe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—HAY—January 31, at Wesley Church Secunderabad, M S C Campbell, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Jessie, third daughter of the Rev John Hay, of Nottingham.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ERRATUM.—For "football," in Gymkhana's letter on the Gymkhana sports read "pat-ball."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

WHATEVER else Mr. Caine's tour in India may have established it has demonstrated the possibility of awakening widespread interest in the Indian equivalent of what in England is called the temperance movement. Wherever Mr. Caine has been he has had large audiences, and at the last of his appearances in this country at the meeting in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday, the hall was crowded to excess. The fact deserves mention, because it is not unlikely that Mr. Caine may be told hereafter that the movement is factitious, and that there is no real response in India to the efforts of English temperance advocates to secure recognition for their principles in the regulation of the drink traffic of the country. The *raison d'être* of Mr. Caine's intervention consists of course in a belief, which appears to be deeprooted, that intemperance is largely on the increase in our midst. Direct evidence on the subject is difficult to procure. No record of convictions for drunkenness is available, as it would be in England, nor, if one were available, would it be very conclusive. Mr. Caine has gone home apparently with a much more complete knowledge of the case than he took with him last year, but we do not find in his speeches anything more than indirect and general testimony to the growth of intemperance. We mention this because, as our own columns have shown, there are people well acquainted with the habits of the population of some of the districts of this Presidency who are able to specify localities and classes in which a perceptible improvement has taken place in the habits of the people. It would be dangerous to generalize from these comforting assurances, but they will indicate to those who are carrying on the enterprise which Mr. Caine has started the necessity of establishing in a substantive way their general allegation that intemperance is increasing if they wish to make a real impression upon public opinion in England. Mr. Caine is perhaps not the best witness upon such a point; but if it be true, as he seems to think, that drinking habits are making their way amongst Brahmins, the change is to be deplored. Abstinence from intoxicants is so essential a feature in Brahmin morality that a loosening of the obligations of that morality upon this particular side would reduce the efficacy of its obligation in other directions. A community jealous of its traditions cannot well treat lightly such an admonition as that which was given to the Brahmins by Mr. Caine the other day. But, as we have said, there is some danger of unduly broad generalization from isolated instances, and doubtless the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association would believe that all misgivings concerning the fidelity of the Brahmins to their traditional morality in this regard had been removed if that community were to associate itself conspicuously with this particular movement.

Mr. Caine's contention that intemperance is on the increase in India is based to a large extent upon *a priori* considerations. There has been, admittedly, an enormous increase in the Abkari Revenue; but the apologists for the Government contend that not a growth of intemperance but the greater vigilance of the Department in collecting it and in preventing illicit distillation accounts for this. This explanation would be of greater cogency than it is if no other were available. But the increased consumption has been so continuous for the last ten years that it cannot be accounted for by the increased efficiency of Abkari detectives, which must have reached its maximum some years since. An increase in revenue from 230 lakhs to 427 lakhs in thirteen years could only be explained by a reference to the increased efficiency of Abkari inspection on the assumption that the collection in the previous years was loose and inefficient to a degree quite inconsistent with a regular administration worthy of the name. The reluctance of the Government to admit that increased consumption had anything to do with the increase of revenue carried with it a censure of the Abkari administration, previous at all events to 1879, when the present system was perfected, which Government should be reluctant to pass. Allowance doubtless has to be made for the results of the improved supervision, but a more potent and a more obvious cause of the growth of revenue presents itself in the system itself. It is beside the mark to ask what the motives of Government are in clinging to the present system. Whether or not they desire to see more liquor drunk through the land is a question that need not trouble us. If all the rulers of India would follow Lord Connemara's example, by presiding at temperance meetings and deploring the evils of intemperance, we should say that they do not, though we should still be in the dark as to the extent to which their departmental officials shared in their views. We are, however, spared the trouble of going upon such dubious and delicate ground as that upon which an inquiry into motives might take us. The fact of primary importance is that in the nature of things a liquor contractor who guarantees to sell a minimum number of gallons of liquor in the year at a fixed maximum price, or to pay the equivalent duty whether he has sold up to his guarantee or not, is bound to push the sale of liquor. He forces it on the market not only for the sake of making a profit, but in order to protect himself against serious loss. There is no warrant for saying that the minimum guarantee exercises no practical pressure upon the contractor. We know as a matter of fact that in 1887-88 contractors had to make up the margin between the duty on their actual sales and the minimum revenue which they had borrowed from Government. It would be extremely interesting to know something about the history of abkari in these particular districts during the year in question. But it needs no great effort of the imagination to picture the efforts of the disappointed contractor who had over-estimated his chances, and who for sheer self-preservation must have pushed his sales with an energy quite different from that of men moved only by the ordinary trader's inducements. We should see the farming system at its worst in a district the abkari farmer of which had over-reached himself in the determination to secure the contract, for we should see desperate efforts made to force the sales up to the minimum at which he would be secured against loss.

Attacks upon the farming system from that side have been frequent and sometimes unsparing. The Government have had ample provocation to repudiate the damaging accounts that have been given of its operation, but, so far as we know, they have seldom gone beyond excusing it on the ground that any other method of levying a revenue would be difficult. It would doubtless be more expensive, for the present method of levying a revenue on intoxicating liquor gives the maximum of revenue with the minimum of expenditure upon establishment. And when they challenge Mr. Caine and his friends to devise an alternative system the answer is not easy. A new Abkari law would be of little avail if as large powers of variation and modification were left to the Abkari Commissioners as are left under the present Act. The best Abkari law in the world might become of no avail in the hands of a department bent upon the solitary purpose of raising revenue. But there are features in the present system which might be made to cease, without troubling the Legislative Councils, supreme or local. The minimum guarantee should once and for all be done away with. No Government that permits such an arrangement can stand forward with clean hands against those who accuse it of forcing up the sale of liquor for revenue purposes. It is an excrescence which looks bad even upon so bad a system as the farming system, itself open to condemnation as necessarily stimulating to consumption. Whether or not any practicable substitute can be devised for it at once is a question that we must leave for Mr. Caine to settle with the administrations. The disappearance of the farmer would necessitate a large and immediate increase in the staff of the departments, and it is probable that the Government could not collect the revenue directly as cheaply as the farmer can collect it for them. But the time may come when they will think it worth while to pay a few lakhs a year to free themselves from the reproach which some aspects of the abkari system are bringing upon them. It is said that Sir Stewart Bailey is prepared to do this to the extent of five lakhs, and certainly the measures which he have ordered for doing away with the abuses which has arisen under the outstill system in the Howrah districts and elsewhere come in encouraging response to the free criticism to which Abkari has been subjected in Bengal. Unfortunately though the criticism has been as free in this Presidency the response has been slower in coming.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, who has recently returned from America, is actively engaged in organising a school and home for the education of child-widows of the higher castes in India. Substantial support has been afforded by a number of influential persons in the United States and Canada, who have been induced to take an interest in the movement by Pundita Ramabai during a mission of two and a half years. A sum of about Rs. 40,000 has been subscribed for the commencement of the work, and an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum for a period of ten years has been guaranteed by a committee formed at Boston, with affiliated Committees in other parts of the States and in Canada. The teaching in the school and in the home will be non-sectarian. The object is three-fold:—(1) To provide Brahmin widows of high caste with education and a home, payment being accepted where the pupils are able or their relatives are willing to afford payment; (2) to provide a home for those who wish to study medicine or to be trained as nurses, their instruction being sought in the hospitals and schools, and also to train girls who desire to become qualified as teachers of kindergarten schools; and (3) a day-school for girls of all races. The services of an American instructress of experience in the schools of Boston and Philadelphia have been secured, and other assistance will be obtained in India when required. Instruction will be given in the vernaculars and in English. It is intended that the teaching shall be thorough and with a view to secure this those who enter the home will be required to give an undertaking that they will remain in or attend the institution for a period of two years. Arrangements are contemplated for the reception of fifty pupils at the outset, and Pundita Ramabai is so resolved that a beginning shall be made that she will begin with one pupil if no more present themselves and wait for the others until they come. The reason for restricting the sphere of usefulness of the home to high caste widows is that they stand in exceptional need of such an institution. Women of the higher castes are precluded, not only from remarriage, but from seeking or accepting employment by which they can support themselves. Unless in the rare instances where special provision has been made for them by will, their claim to support in an undivided Hindu family is restricted to a right to one meal a day, shelter in the common home, and one or two garments in the year. The widows of the lower castes are generally free to remarry, or, should they so prefer, they may take service in high caste families, or seek other employment suitable to women. The high-caste widows alone are without resource, and it is for them especially that Pundita Ramabai has enlisted the sympathy of American and English friends. Professor Bhandarkar and other influential men in India have promised support and co-operation. It is proposed to form a local Committee, and call a public meeting to popularise the scheme and make known the objects in view. The intention is in the first instance to open the home in a suitable building in Bombay.

THE Third Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund has been published. The amount of the subscription received by the Bombay Branch for the year ending 30th November last was Rs. 43,759-14-6, to which must be added the receipts from the Fancy Fair held last February, amounting to Rs. 40,685. The subscriptions to the District Funds attained Rs. 73,273. Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas presented Rs. 6,000, to be used for the encouragement of the medical education of the women of Western India, one-half to be allocated to the endowment of a Lady Reay medical scholarship and the remainder to the provision of the Lady Reay gold medal to be annually awarded to the female student who obtains the highest marks among the lady candidates for the L.M. and S. examination. Besides this medal the Queen-Empress gold medal and the Viceroy's silver medal are also available for female medical students in Bombay. Alike in Bombay and in the districts the good work of the Association has been carried on with untiring zeal, and with great success. Amongst the notable events during the year was the organisation by Dr. Pechey of a system for supplying nurses in the bazaar, so that mothers who cannot leave their homes can have the necessary assistance without coming into hospital. Pupil-nurses take turns with a hospital nurse in this bazaar duty, and the Committee look forward to the relief of a great

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND THE BI-METALLIC QUESTION.

BERLIN, FEB. 8.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in discussing the bi-metallic question, says that Germany will favourably consider any proposals England may have to make on the subject.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES RANSOMED.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 8.

The German authorities have paid the ransom asked by the Arab Chief Bushiri for the Roman Catholic missionaries captured last month in the attack on the German Mission station at Tugu.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8.

Secretary Bayard, in agreeing to the proposal made by Prince Bismarck for a conference in settlement of the Samoan difficulty, requests that the German officers in Samoa be instructed in the meantime to abstain from further acts of warfare against the natives of the island.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Mr. Denis Kilbride, the Home Rule Member for South Kerry, who was recently arrested at Leicester under the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The accused has appealed against the sentence.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

RUMOURED MASSING OF TROOPS ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 9.

The *Viedomosti*, in its issue to-day, asserts that the Ameer of Afghanistan has collected a force of 20,000 men on the Russo-Afghan frontier for the pursuit of Ishak Khan, the late Governor of Afghan-Turkestan.

The paper further says that the Ameer Abdul Rahman has invited the Emir of Bokhara to co-operate with him against Russia, and that the Russian Government has notified this fact to England, and pointed out the necessity which exists for preventing the warlike action on the part of Ameer Abdul Rahman, as the same would involve Russian reprisals against Afghanistan.

THE RIOTS AT CHINKIANG.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 9.

The riots at Chinkiang were not directed against the foreigners as was at first reported, but were caused by the unpopularity of the police authorities there.

Order has now been restored.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, FEB. 9

In consequence of an "order of the day" which has been issued by the Colonel of a French regiment condemning the action of Count Munter, the German Ambassador here, for refusing to grant a passport to one of the officers of the regiment, who was desirous of proceeding to Strasbourg to visit his dying mother, M. de Freycinet (Minister of War) has issued a circular in which he reminds Commanders of Regiments that any allusions to politics by them, are strictly forbidden, and will be severely punished in future.

A semi-official *North German Gazette*, in commenting on the action of Count Munster, says, that in refusing the passport in question he has simply conformed to the orders of his Government never to admit a French officer on active service to visit Alsace-Lorraine.

TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The trial of the Right Rev. Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, for ritualistic practices, which was initiatby the Church of England Association, commences on Tuesday next, at Lambeth Palace.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The India Office offers to holders a renewal of two millions of debentures, due in August at three-quarters per cent.

ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

The *Pioneer* learns that H. E. the Viceroy is suffering from an attack of lumbago.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Mallock, Director-General of Telegraphs, has arrived at Karachi from Persia, and will now make a short tour in Upper India. Mr. Culling Carr, C.S., has been deputed by the Madras Government on special duty for the relief of the distress that prevails around the Ganjam.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the re-organization of the Military Accounts Department, and the formation of an Account Officer for the Punjab with the exception of the Bombay Pay Office. All the circle pay and pension offices will be abolished from the 1st April, and all payments will in future be made from the civil treasuries.

THE AHMEDNUGGER HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGER, FEB. 10.

A crowded public meeting was held in the public theatre to-day, Sardar Dabholkar presiding, to protest against the recent Government resolution regarding the Ahmednagar High School and other schools.

Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji moved that the principal resolution with regard to the raising of fees or funds to make schools self-supporting was impossible. Resolutions for memorials appealing to the Government of India and the Local Government for re-consideration were adopted.

Rao Saheb Jog condemned the sudden withdrawal of the Government from higher education.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

With reference to the encounter of the 4th inst. between Mr. Segrave, District Superintendent of Police, Bhamo, and a large body of dacoits, it seems that Mr. Segrave with Mr. Cloney, Assistant Commissioner, and 50 of the Mounted Police, were surrounded by a band of 500 of the Shans, not Chinese, who killed one of the police and wounded ten, besides killing ponies. The police also lost all their baggage and animals, and returned to Bhamo on the 5th instant. The Shan loss is believed to be about thirty killed.

On the 6th instant, 200 troops were despatched in search of the dacoits, but the retirement of the police had a disquieting effect, as rumours are current of an intended attack from several quarters especially as other large gatherings in the neighbourhood are reported.

Disturbances are also anticipated on the borders of the Ruby Mines District, the Deputy Commissioner of which has proceeded to Momeit where he will meet Colonel Cochrane, of the Hampshire Regiment, from Bhamo, who takes command of the Military and Police.

In the Ruby Mines District and Momeit two companies of the 27th M. N. I., have been ordered to Mogok, where the other night a sentry was wounded.

RANGOON, FEB. 10.

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* of the 9th instant says, that Captain Smith, R.A., commanding a column, consisting of two guns, 60 of the Hampshire Regiment and 50 of the 17th B. I., encountered a band of 900 dacoits on the 7th at a place where Mr. Segrave fought them. After half-an-hour's hard fighting, the position, a very strong one, was carried. The Hampshire Regiment did excellent, our casualties being two of the Hampshire Regiment killed, and 8 wounded, and of the 17th M. N. I. Lieut. Stoddard and 2 sepoys killed and 10 wounded. This has been the largest list of casualties in action since the annexation. The dacoit loss is unknown.

After destroying a stockade column followed up by the enemy, it is reported from Bhamo that the Chinamen thence are joining the dacoits.

MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE VISITS CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The Maharajah of Jeypore, with his principal Sirdars and retinue, is expected here by the end of this month.

SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING.

Astounding revelations have been made yesterday in the Police Court, disclosing a certain systematic swindling carried on for years by the Jetty employés under the Port Commissioner.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The total capital expenditure in the Indian Telegraph Department to the end of the last official year has been reckoned at four-and-a-quarter crores. The revenue of the year is sixty-six lakhs and the expenditure during the same time forty-three lakhs, having a surplus yielding five-and-a-per cent. on the capital. Omitting the *pro forma* revenue and the value of Government messages, the surplus is reduced, yielding scarcely one-and-half per cent. The total number of messages rose from six millions in 1880-81 to sixteen millions last year; the total number of Press Telegrams, Inland and Foreign, was about 18,000, representing Rs. 72,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening, outward bound for Bombay.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa from Bombay arrived this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 10.

The mail steamer Oceana from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ lbs. Shirtings	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		73,000	bales.
„ „ „	Surats	5,000	„
„ „	Imports of Cotton	81,000	„
„ „ „	Surats	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton		691,000	„
„ „	Surats	25,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London		4,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 10.—The barometer has risen, except in Central India, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. A shallow depression has formed during the past 24 hours in Central India, which is giving partial cloud and some thunder showers. Ajmere reports a quarter of an inch of rain and Delhi one-eighth of an inch. There is a further increase of temperature over the greater part of Central and Northern India.

The temperature is ten degrees above normal in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, where the heat is most excessive. Winds are light and unsteady in Northern India. There is a slight disturbance in Central India, which may give local thunder and showers in Upper and Central India.

THE PARACHUTE DESCENT AT PAREL.

SATISFACTORY in every way as was Mr. Percival Spencer's first parachute performance a fortnight ago, it was excelled in great measure by his descent of Saturday. The breeze and upper currents could not have been more favourable, enabling him to rise almost straight ahead to a height of over five thousand feet, which, as he advertised, it was his intention to do, and making his daring leap into space without any fear of coming down in the harbour. There was again a tremendous crowd assembled on the Government House Grounds, Parel, the number who paid at the gates even exceeding that on the previous occasion, although, no doubt, the lowering of the price of admission from a rupee to eight annas had much do with it.

SCENE ON THE GROUNDS.

The work of filling the balloon, upon which was painted in large red and black letters "Empress of India," began about two o'clock, although before that hour there was a considerable number of people on the grounds, many putting in an appearance as early as one o'clock, the hour at which the gates were opened, anxious to secure a good place not only to witness the wonderful spectacle itself, but to see all the preparations made for it. By three o'clock the grounds were crowded and nearly every seat around the ring, in the centre of which the "Empress" was slowly filling and increasing in size, was occupied. Even amongst the trees could be seen the red turbans of groups of natives who had ensconced themselves amongst the branches. Between the flags of every nation which floated over the tents the bright and gay dresses of the people of every caste in the city and the soldiers of the Gloster Regiment who hurried to and fro assisting Mr. Spencer in his preparations for flight, the scene presented was one more lively than which has only once been equalled in Bombay in the present generation, and that was at the same place, on a similar occasion a fortnight previous. The young aeronaut himself was not inactive, being seldom absent from the centre of the ring, totally regardless of the heat of the sun, which was very strong for this season on Saturday afternoon, bringing whole hosts of fans into operation.

About three o'clock a little pilot balloon was filled and let off. It darted off in a south-easterly direction, and from the rapidity of its flight it was evident there was a strong bit of current above. Then as it drew nearer sunset there came ominous little puffs of wind, which augured ill for the success of the experiment. Quite a little flutter of excitement got up, and many a glance was cast towards the flags, which did not now hang languidly against their masts, but fluttered lively in the breeze. Questions were asked would he be able to get the height he wanted to go so as to be able to make his leap before getting over the harbour, or would he be carried out of sight altogether? That was not an improbable thing, considering how thick, how close, and how tall are the trees in the vicinity. As it chanced, however, the elements could not have proved more favourable than they did. Luck was going to favour him after all, for as time advanced, instead of increasing, what little wind there was died away almost altogether, which was shown by the flags, which now drooped against their masts almost motionless. Between four and five o'clock another pilot balloon was filled and sent off. Up into the air it shot, travelling very slowly in a south-easterly direction, more inclined to east than the last one, and was a long time ere it dis- appeared into space.

THE ASCENT AND LEAP.

Then as five o'clock drew near the more active preparations for the ascent began. The balloon being nearly full, the silken parachute was spread out on the ground, and Mr. Spencer carefully examined all the folds to see that they were all loose, untwisted and drew out the lines and laid them along the ground ready. A novel feature was here introduced. The Band of the Marine Battalion, which had been helping to while away the hours of waiting by playing a selection of music, marched into the ring, and played with vocal chorus the old-fashioned, familiar air "Up in a Balloon," a performance which caused considerable amusement, and gained a hearty round of applause.

All was commotion again as Mr. Spencer threw aside his sunshade and donned his ballooning cap, which was a sign that all was in readiness. It was now five o'clock, and the men of the Gloster Regiment gathered round the balloon, holding her to earth as the sand bags were let loose. The daring young adventurer took his seat on the leather strap under the silken globe, the top of the parachute was hitched on to the meshes of the balloon netting, the hoop at the other end of the parachute's lines was handed to him, and after a moment's breathless silence there came the cry "Let go," and amid a loud burst of cheering the balloon shot up into the air. Almost straight as an arrow it wentgoing slightly to the east, and the cheering and clapping of hands increased as up the bold young rider continued to mount, until the balloon became a mere speck against the blue canopy overhead. Then the balloon was seen to take a sudden swerve round. He had got into another contrary current, and, oh horror! the lines of the parathute were observed to twist themselves. "What would he do." many were heard to say in excited under tones. There was a cry of fear, and ladies shrank back in their chairs, hiding their faces behind sunshades and fans, for the aeronaut had severed his connection with the balloon and thrown himself into space.

THE PARACHUTE REFUSES TO OPEN.

But what was more exciting still, the parachute did not seem to be opening. For a second or two—it could not have been more, although so great was the suspense it seemed much longer—the folds of the parachute fluttered in an uncertain kind of way, as the performer seemed to be untwisting the lines. Then it gracefully opened to its full extent, and, like a thunderclap, a burst of cheering louder than the first burst from the assembled multitude. Gradually, with a slow, almost imperceptible, oscillating motion the aeronaut came to earth hanging, as on the former occasion, by one hand, while with the other he reassuringly waved his cap in token of his safety. It was indeed a pretty sight witnessing the great umbrella-like thing coming so slowly, so gently downwards as if conscious of the precious freight that depended upon it. Then it disappeared from view behind the trees, and the balloon, emptied of its gas, in a shapeless mass followed its master headlong to the ground.

The question now arose, where would he have landed. About a quarter of an hour, which, to the anxiously waiting spectators seemed double that time, elapsed, and then the Marine Battalion band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" betokened his approach, and, like a conquering hero he indeed looked, as, surrounded and followed by an excited cheering mob, he marched, decked with a garland of tulle roses which hung around his neck, towards his tent, where, perspiring and breathless, he sank into a chair.

TIME OF ASCENT AND DESCENT.

It may be mentioned here that from the time Mr. Spencer gave the cry to "let go" until he reached the ground again a space of a little under two and a half minutes elapsed, the remainder of the time during his absence being occupied in reaching the tent on foot. We have been enabled, however, to get the correct time from Messrs. Lund and Blockley, who had three of their chronographs marking the time. They write us to the following effect:—

"Some doubt existing as to the time of Mr. Spencer's first ascent, we beg to inform you that the times as taken by our chronographs yesterday were as follows:—From the start to his leap from the balloon, and from the leap to the full opening of the parachute was 56 1-5 and 3½ seconds respectively, and from the leap to touching the ground—allowing sufficient interval after he disappeared behind the trees,—not more than one minute and 26 seconds. Total time occupied from start to finish, two minutes and 22 seconds.

MR. SPENCER'S NARRATIVE.

After taking a well-earned rest, Mr. Spencer thus narrated his own account of his flight to a number of friends in the tent:—"After giving the word to let go, I ascended rapidly and satisfactorily in an almost perpendicular direction for two thousand feet, during which time I looked well around, and took in at a glance the wonderful panorama which was opening more and more beneath. At this height I experienced a slight current of air, which bore me gently to the N.E.E., and it became a question now of calculating how long I could remain in this breeze without being carried away to the sea. With a view to ascertaining this I directed my gaze first to the harbour, which stretched away beneath me like a great sheet of molten silver and afterwards to that vast expanse of water—the Indian Ocean—which spread itself far away in the distant west. From these observations I was pleased to note that I should be well able to keep my word with the public and ascend to the full five thousand feet, for, though the Island of Bombay began to appear as a very diminutive bit of land in the great sea that surrounded it, yet I noted that the estimated angle of my descent would still enable me to prevent the bath I was anxious to avoid. The balloon was still rapidly ascending, and taking another glance at my aneroid, I observed I had attained an altitude of 4,500 feet. At this height the balloon entered the strong upper current and swerved considerably, causing the parachute to revolve several times on the line from which it was depending; and now, noting that a height of 5,025 feet was reached, I left the balloon, and commenced my drop to earth. For a hundred and fifty feet I dropped rapidly, and then the parachute partially opened and slightly checked the descent, but I observed that the strong upper wind had caused the lines of the parachute to become twisted, and so preventing it from fully expanding. I proceeded to assist her by turning the hoop in my hands, thus unwinding the lines, and I was soon rewarded by seeing the canopy of silk above me fully distended. Then I hung by one hand and waved the other to the spectators in response to their enthusiastic cheers; but immediately I had to regain my hold as an eddy of wind caused the parachute to oscillate slightly, and create an undue strain upon my wrist, which was slightly strained in consequence. I now looked out for the landing, and after steering to the left of a rather unpleasantly near bungalow, I reached the earth in what I am told was Sewree Hill clear of all obstructions and without any unpleasant *contretemps*."

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

After his rest Mr. Spencer left the grounds and drove to the city. During his progress through the streets his reception by the populace was one of extraordinary enthusiasm. From gharries and from tram-cars handkerchiefs were vigorously waved, while crowds of people flocked after his carriage cheering lustily. Notwithstanding his exertion Mr. Spencer visited the Gaiety Theatre at night and witnessed the performance of "Dorothy." As he entered the orchestral stalls he was recognised, and another cheer was raised for his benefit.

It is needless to detail the police arrangements, suffice to say that Colonel Wilson and his officers deserve every possible credit for their success in carrying them out as intended thereby obviating that unpleasant congestion of traffic which caused so much inconvenience a fortnight previously.

LOCAL MISGOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though much of late has been published about Gujarat Municipalities in general and the Surat municipality in particular, it seems that Government is trying to turn a deafear to all these complaints. I am certain such a wise and considerate Government as that of H. E. Lord Reay will not let matters go to such a pitch as to be compelled to adopt the alternative in the case of this municipality that was forced upon them in the case of the municipality of Mehmadabad which, we all know, is under suspension. At the same time it is useless for Government to delay any further when they have got an opportunity at hand to repair the damage as speedily as possible at the time of the election, which is fixed for the seventh proximo. It will be high time then for Government to say that the experiment of giving the Surat municipality a non-official president has proved a signal failure, and that, therefore, an official president is appointed as heretofore.

To say that the present president has proved himself not only weak but altogether helpless is a fact which, I think, the best of his supporters cannot gainsay, and to convince your readers as well as the Bombay Government I herewith enclose a Surat newspaper, wherein the president is reported as having threatened the committee over which he was presiding that he will have to report about their unruly conduct to Government, as if Government would take notice at every stage, save so far as regards its own officer, who is always not very careful or guarded about the choice words or expressions he uses at such meetings, and, as a example, it may be said that at this meeting he seems to have used the expression "janver" whilst addressing another, and that, too, repeatedly.

This is not the only meeting of its kind when high words and fierce discussion has taken place, the like of which one fails to notice in the commonest fish market in the presidency and in order to give you an idea of the nature of the discussion, I beg to refer your readers to the last issue of the *Gujrat Mitra*, wherein it is reported that people passing by the Municipal Hall either stopped short or ran up, evidently thinking that the Municipal Commissioners were having a hand to hand fight amongst themselves.

Having given an idea as to the turbulent nature of the proceedings, it is easy to explain how all this has been brought about. The answer is that there are certain Municipal Commissioners who for a long time past have had in their head a queer notion of what an ideal municipal secretary ought to be, and in their attempt at getting such an ideal man, they have (one after another) utilized the services of about half a dozen gentlemen as secretary, but yet not to their satisfaction. The last among the lot who has the misfortune of serving them is a Parsee who has been imported from Sholapore, after about twelve years' experience in that Municipality, well respected by all with whom he came in contact till his arrival in Surat. He, as you will perceive, is made a victim of the most bitter and acrid attacks, not at this meeting alone, but at every meeting possible under one pretence or another by members who have formed themselves into a clique to see him thrown out of office, and is astonishing to hear that one of this clique has well nigh succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Executive Government in being appointed as successor to Mir Gulam Baba Khan, the present president, on his retirement from office. Now the question that is so keenly discussed in Surat is, is any one of such commissioners a fit and proper person to hold the responsible duties of a president, and the invariable answer from all quarters is that Government will make a very sad mistake in making such an appointment.

To restore order, harmony, and good working amongst the commissioners it is absolutely necessary for Government to step in and appoint the Collector as president, and there is no doubt that not only the majority of the commissioners, but the Gujratis and the Surat public in particular, will have cause to be grateful to H. E. the Governor in Council as this and this alone will avert a pending calamity which is sure to follow if Government nominate a non-official President at the ensuing election.—I remain, &c.,

FEB. 9. SCRUTATOR.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India sanction the grant of an extra annual allowance of Rs. 100 to each of the three Examiners in Field Fortification, Military Topography, and Tactics with effect from the beginning of the financial year, or from such subsequent date as it shall be arranged that non-commissioned officers and men of British corps shall be examined in India in the subjects named.

THE following appointments are made—2nd Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant F. H. B. Commeline, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, 9th Bengal Infantry: Major A. Fishe, Second-in-Command, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Commandant, vice Tregear on field service, 16th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, 20th Punjab, Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Gordon vacated; Major L. B. Irwin, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command and to remain seconded; and Captain W. O. Harris, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Irwin, 35th Sikhs; Major A.M.L. Mill's, 37h Dogras, to be officiating Second-in-Command, 38th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Babington, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Commandant, vice Beckett on leave.

"DOROTHY" AT THE GAIETY.

WHEN in the month of October, 1886, "Dorothy" first saw the light at the London Gaiety it was the opinion of some critics that the music was too good for the book. Cellier's music was voted bright and sparkling, which it is, the tunes being light without being trivial, which please the ear without teasing it; but Stevenson's plot and situations were considered old and stale. Mr. B. C. Stevenson before writing "Dorothy" had done some excellent work, and if he might not have been quite so successful as a librettist as in writing or adapting comedy, there is no reason why he should have been denounced for it. Why should we complain of the staleness of his materials? Is there any reason why we should object to a maiden falling in love with a man whom she had previously made up her mind to detest, or to Dorothy passing herself off on her lover, as an innkeeper's daughter, because Goldsmith made Miss Hardcastle do the same thing in "She Stoops to Conquer?" Is there any objection to be found with Dorothy donning the knee-breeches and hose, assuming the swaggering gait of the young dandy of her period, and challenging her lover to a duel *a la mort*, because the same device occurred to Colley Cibber's Hypolita, nor at the infringement by Dorothy and Lydia of the patent long ago taken out by Portia and Nerissa for testing the constancy of their swains by means of rings. The playwright has a difficult job now-a-days in being original, considering that "all the stories have been told"; but he can still show some ingenuity in his combination of the old elements into new forms, as well as give point and humour to the dialogue; and this is just what Mr. Stevenson, in "Dorothy" has done. It is unnecessary to go any further into the plot, for it must be well-known to a Bombay audience considering that the opera has been heard here before, nor is it necessary to say anything about the tuneful and refined nature of Mr. Cellier's music, which, whether heard in the concert hall or at the evening band performances, always sets all heads a-wagging, but come at once to the performance of Saturday evening. A critic once wrote, "Dorothy, considered as a musical work, is charming throughout. There is not an ugly or tiresome bar in any one of its numbers. From the opening of the excellent overture to the closing phrase of the sparkling finale of Act III., the cheery little opera never once bores its hearers, nor—if I may judge for myself—ceases to give them pleasure." What would this same writer have said had he listened to "Dorothy" for the first time on Saturday night? What came over this "excellent overture?" And as to "ugly and tiresome bars" the orchestra introduced a lot. That they were unacquainted with the score and that they had not had sufficient rehearsal was painfully apparent. But there was a reason for this. Messrs. Anderson and Devon's conductor had been left up-country invalided, and their rehearsals of "The Yeoman of the Guard" for tomorrow evening prevented the orchestra having sufficient practice of the "Dorothy" music. As to the representation of the opera by Messrs. Anderson and Devon's Company, however, little fault could be found. In fact it is seldom we find in India a company, each member of which can both sing and act so well. The impersonation of Lurcher, the amatory and obriate sheriff's officer and whilom secretary to the pretended duke of somewhere or other, by Mr. J. Devon was excruciatingly funny. The humorous gagging introduced, the love scene with Mrs. Privett, the dance with the same old lady, the antic movements and the facial expressions were of such a nature that it was impossible for any one to keep a straight face at any time Mr. Devon was on the stage. He had an admirable partner, too, in keeping up the fun in Mrs. George Norville as the said Mrs. Privett, the "widow of four." She was arch and maturely skittish, yet never—although there were many opportunities for it—overstepping the bounds of legitimate comedy. Both vocally and histrionically an admirably sustained *rôle* was that of Geoffry Wilder by Mr. Arthur Fawcett. He was the easy-going, scapegrace nephew to perfection, and possessing a strong but by no means harsh tenor voice, imparted all the necessary effect to each of his numbers, gaining many hearty rounds of applause. It may seem very amusing to some to find a visitor at an English country-house, singing in the dark drawing-room, a two-verse love-song at the pitch of his voice, immediately after everybody else has retired to bed, and risking not only the rousing of them all up again, but being kicked downstairs for breaking the peace. But this is just one of the inconsistencies of comic opera; and, besides, it would be a pity to miss such a charming song as "Queen of My Heart," so charmingly sung as it was by Mr. Fawcett. Mr. C. P. Smith was quiet and gentlemanly as Harry Sherwood. A first-rate picture of the old country squire was the Bantam of Mr. George Anderson. He not only rendered his solos with considerable acceptance, but his deep, rich, mellow voice was of great service in the concerted pieces. The title *rôle* was in the hands of Miss Minnie Hinson, who has a pleasingly sweet soprano voice. Miss Emma Markham's natural grace and charming stage presence were of immense service to her in the part of Lydia Hawthorne. Everything she did was natural and unstrained, and altogether her impersonation was most satisfactory. Miss Alice Somerville, too, made a quiet and modest Phillis. The opera was effectively staged and dressed.

"THE BUTLER."

This evening a change of programme is announced. A farcical comedy, entitled "The Butler," which was specially written for the veteran comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole, is promised. It is, indeed, a highly amusing piece, being reckoned one of the funniest ever produced at Toole's theatre. The story runs somewhat to the following effect:—David Trot, the butler, is a faithful old servant in the family of Sir John Tracey, Kt., a rich gentleman with a hankering after titles and society, and whose money has been made out of mustard. His buxom wife has peculiar notions on the subject of grammar, and displays her oddities at untoward times. They have only one child, a son, Laurence by name, who, at the opening of the play, has just left the University; but there is also in the house a young lady, Alice Marshall, who has been for years the companion and friend of Lady Tracey. Laurence and Alice are fondly attached to each other, but Sir John is determined his son shall marry a lady of rank. He fixes upon the daughter of an impecunious peer named Babicombe, and as he promises to be exceptionally liberal in his provision for the young people, the nobleman readily gives his consent to the arrangement. Lady Anne, however, is secretly engaged to her cousin, Frank St. John, a gentleman of the maudlin and supercilious order, and the plot to separate them ends in the butler himself becoming enamoured of the cook, and these several attachments are manipulated in a manner which cannot but fail to create uproarious amusement. In the last act all the couples marry in the same church and at the same time. On their return there is an amusing complication ending first in the confusion and chagrin of Sir John and Lord Babicombe and then in reconciliation and general happiness.

A JUROR'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not possible that the same consideration could be shown to common jurors as to the gentlemen of the grand jury who have to attend the Criminal Sessions Court? During the past week I have attended court regularly daily, only to be told as regularly that my services were not required. On Saturday I put in an appearance at ten o'clock and was told to go away and return at two. I did so, and was again sent to the right about. For the information of grand jurors intimation is given through the medium of the press, and I am sure editors, who are no respecters of persons, would be as willing to oblige common as grand jurymen if even some very subordinate official of the High Court were deputed to communicate with them. During the past week through my liability to serve my Queen and country my business has suffered from my absence very much more than any of H. M.'s Justices of the High Court, or the officers would care to have their affairs suffer from any such easily preventible cause.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 10. D. C. J.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

H. E. LORD REAY presided on Saturday afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. The Governor was accompanied by Lady Reay and attended by Capt. Brooke, A.D.C. The Cadet Corps of the institution was stationed outside the school building to receive the Governor's party on their arrival. Before the prizes were distributed, the boys and girls of the Orphanage went through a programme of music, which was much appreciated by the audience. Among those present were the Hon. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Messrs. E. Miller, G. Manson, J. W. Brown, J. M. Drennan, L. J. Robertson, G. McLaren, Rev. A. B. Wann, Rev. John Forgan, Rev. R. McCornish, and Rev. F. H. Greig, Messrs. F. A. Spencer, W. Tomlinson, A. McKenzie, F. Pearson, F. Ashworth, Smythe, Thomson, Jack, Sweenie, and Cobbold.

A preliminary meeting of the friends and supporters of the institution was held before the arrival of the Governor. The proceedings commenced with the reading by the honorary secretary, Mr. L. J. Robertson, of the annual report, from which we take the following:—In December 1888 there were thirty-six boys and thirty-two girls in the school—a total of 68, which is slightly less than last year. In the report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88, Mr. Kirkham is quoted as saying:—"The Scottish Orphanage at Mahim was found in a generally satisfactory state. The excellence of the teaching of the young pupil teachers particularly attracted my attention. The Inspector recorded the following notes after his recent examination of the school. The Scottish Orphanage maintains its numbers, the average for the year being 62, and continues to work with satisfactory efficiency. The staff has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Mrs. Jardine. The strongest standards are the middle ones, which did excellently in my examination, whilst the higher standards also earned "good" and "very good" in several subjects. The foundation work throughout the school is thoroughly sound and the method of teaching such as to evoke thought. A little additional attention to finish in the higher standards would repay the necessary trouble. The domestic arrangements appeared to me to be satisfactory and the general tone of the school excellent. The committee regret to announce that the state of the finances during the past year has not permitted the sum of Rs. 3,000, which was in 1887 withdrawn from the endowment fund to meet the current expenses, and which was referred to in the previous report, to be returned to the endowment fund. They are, however, glad to observe that the balance at the debit of the general account is somewhat less than that of last year, and their thanks are due to the friends of the institution for the kind support they have accorded to it during the period under review. The health of the children has not been quite so good this year as last—though on the whole highly satisfactory. By the death of Mr. McLeod Campbell on the 18th of November last the Orphanage lost one of its oldest and best friends. At the next meeting of the committee the following resolution was proposed by the chairman and passed unanimously:—"That the committee of management desire to place on record the loss they have sustained by the death of Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, who took a deep and active interest in the welfare of the Orphanage. They also desire to express their heartfelt sympathy in this time of bereavement with Mrs. McLeod Campbell and the relatives of their late colleague."

The committee have had before them the desirability of taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the near neighbourhood of the technical institute, and they anticipate that within a short time they may be able to arrange for the attendance of some of the older boys at that institution. The Cadet Corps continues to be a success. The Cadets assisted to line the streets at the recent arrival and departure of Lord Dufferin. In connection with the physical education of the children, owing to the liberality of the chairman, the committee have put in hand considerable alterations and improvements in the gymnasia both for the boys and the girls. The committee feel that they can look back upon a year of useful work in the cause of religion and humanity. They would have liked to have been able to congratulate the members on being free of debt; they cannot do this, but they can at least express satisfaction that the debit balance shows some reduction. They will continue to exercise steady vigilance in keeping the expenses within the income of the society, and they can only appeal to the generosity of their supporters to enable them not only to clear the debt, but to take in hand many improvements, both structural and educational, which want of funds alone has hitherto prevented. The thanks of the committee are due to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Prentice, and all the members of the staff, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. They have also to record their appreciation of the assistance Mrs. Jardine has given to her sister, Mrs. Anderson, in conducting the work of the Orphanage.

Rev. T. H. Greig, in reporting on the scripture knowledge examination, says: Towards the close of last session I examined the children in the Scottish Orphanage, as regards their knowledge of the scripture subjects and of the shorter catechism they had learned during the year. All the classes under standard IV. were examined orally and the others from standard IV. to standard VII., both inclusive, were examined in writing. The results in all the classes were highly satisfactory, and gave ample evidence that the education in religious knowledge has been most carefully attended to, and the work of the classes not less thoroughly done than in former years for the results compare most favourably with those obtained in my last examination, viz, in 1886.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was sure the report just read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Robertson, would meet with their approval. It was short, succint, and, on the whole, highly satisfactory. It was satisfactory to learn from the report that the health of the children during the past year had been good. The school had a body of cadets, who had been stationed outside on that occasion to receive H. E. the Governor. Their appearance would speak for their physique; and they would, no doubt, be some day ready and willing to take a share in the defence of their country, should they ever unfortunately be called upon to do so. As for the teaching imparted in the school, the reports of the Rev. Mr. Greig, who examined the children in scriptural knowledge and of Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, were exceedingly satisfactory. (Applause.) Mr. Kirkham in his report said that a little additional attention to finish in the higher standards would repay the necessary trouble, and the speaker had no doubt that Mr. Anderson and those who were associated with him would take note of this suggestion and endeavour to give effect to it in the coming year. He was pleased to see that Mr. Kirkham had expressed approval of the quality of the pupil teachers. It would be remembered that not long ago Lord Reay had made a suggestion at one of the schools at Mazagon that girls might be employed as teachers. At the Orphanage that suggestion had been anticipated and he was glad to see from Mr. Kirkham's report that it had been attended with success. Speaking about the finances of the Orphanage, the chairman said that finance was always the bugbear of institutions of this sort. There was no doubt that the calls on those who were able and willing to give were yearly increasing in Bombay; they were getting more numerous and more varied every year—he should say they were almost as numerous and as varied as the communities and races that throng the thoroughfares of the populous bazaars of this city. This year, however, the friends of this institution had not failed it; and although they had only been able to make the receipts meet their expenditure and a little more, that certainly was a point gained as compared with previous years. He hoped that what they had gained this year, they would maintain and advance still more in the years to come. There was one blank among them at that meeting. He regretted to say that Mr. MacLeod Campbell was called to his rest. He was a thorough friend of the Orphanage, and a sincere and conscientious man, and all he (the chairman) could only hope for the Orphanage was that others might be found who would take his place in aiding and assisting the institution in its work. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Greig, in seconding the resolution, said that it was his pleasing duty to conduct the religious examination, and when he looked back upon a former occasion when he had done the same, and compared it with the present, he was very highly satisfied. He had made it a special point to test the intelligence of the children and not simply the memory, and in point of an intelligent appreciation of what had been taught to them, the pupils showed a very distinct progress, and their answers showed a very considerable amount of thought and application. The Rev. gentleman concluded by reiterating the chairman's appeal for more funds, and specially asked the ladies' committee to lend their aid in collecting subscriptions for the institution. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried. On the motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by the Rev.

Mr. Forgan, the following committee of ladies and gentlemen was appointed :—

Chairman :—The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E. Deputy Chairman, Mr. E. Miller. Members :—Mr. A. Abercrombie, Dr. James Arnott, Messrs. J. W. Brown, E. W. Campbell, R. S. Campbell, H. Chalmers, Henry Conder, James Douglas, J. M. Drennan, G. Fletcher, C. H. B. Forbes, Rev. John Forgan, Mr. D. E. Gostling, Rev. T. H. Greig, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. A. Leslie, Dr. D. MacDonald, Mr. W. M. MacDonald, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. G. A. Maconachie, and Messrs. J. Marshall, A. M. McKessie, G. McLaren, G. Manson, P. Pearson, Surg-Genl. Pinkerton, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. J. G. Smith, Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Rev. A. B. Waun, Dr. T. S. Weir, and Mr. M. R. Wyer.

The following are the members of the ladies' committee :—Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Forbes Adam, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Bapty, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. D. MacDonald, Mrs. W. M. MacDonald, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Spencer, and Mrs. Wyer.

Mr. George Manson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, said that every one who was associated with the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam in the committee must be aware of the time and trouble he bestowed on the affairs of the institution. In the Orphanage, as in most other concerns of a similar nature, the bulk of the work fell on the chairman, and here they had always been willing to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by their chairman, Mr. Forbes Adam. (Applause.)

The proposition having been cordially carried,

The Chairman said that the work he had to do was made exceedingly light for him by the assistance he had received from week to week and month to month from those who were associated with him in the management of the Orphanage. He took that opportunity to mention specially the name of the honorary secretary, Mr. Robertson (applause), who had done a great deal for the interest of the Orphanage. (Applause.) He thought that he should not pass over the name of Mr. Pearson, who had acted as treasurer for part of the year and who was succeeded by Mr. MacLagan. (Applause.)

Shortly after the conclusion of the proceedings Lord and Lady Reay arrived and took their seats on the platform. The pupils then went through a musical programme.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with cheers, said :—Mr. Forbes Adam, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I need not assure you that it gives me great pleasure to preside over a ceremony connected with a Scotch institution, an institution, moreover, which is worked on principles of which I cordially approve. I am one of those, who believe that if an educational system can ever be said to have attained perfection, which is very doubtful, certainly the Scotch system of primary schools is the one which comes nearest to that ideal. (Applause.) I, therefore, congratulate those who, far away from their own home, are enjoying here in this charming spot the great privilege which they would enjoy if they were at home. If there is one thing more than another which is national in Scotland and which unites all Scotchmen, it is their school system. We are unfortunately divided into three branches of the Presbyterian Church, and I for one do not see that there is any adequate reason for that division. However, that is an opinion which as yet is perhaps not largely shared. But Scotsmen, when they are determined to accomplish a thing, generally do accomplish it, and they were determined that no division should stand in the way of a thoroughly national and uniform system of primary education having for its main object the development in the Scottish nation of a keen perception of right and wrong. Now, boys and girls, you yourselves can hardly appreciate, at the age at which you are, the privilege which you are enjoying here by the adoption of those methods of education which I consider perfectly sound, for the simple reason that they are thorough. Scotchmen have a strong dislike to everything that is unreal, everything that tries to impose upon the public, because it is unreal. In one word, Scotsmen do not like swagger of any description. Now, you boys and girls, have a future of hard work before you as b fits Scotsman. There are now new avenues open to you when you leave the school, and I sincerely trust that ways and means may be forthcoming to enable some of you to join that institution over the destinies of which Mr. Forbes Adam presides so efficiently —I mean the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I have no doubt that there some of you young Scotchmen will display that practical skill which, coupled with native industry, will certainly advance your interests. When I say that our system of education is a national one, I must not forget that there are exceptions. There are unfortunately in the present day some Scotchmen who, having the privilege of Scotch schools at their very door, still send their children to England, and there is at this moment in Scotland a strong feeling that parents who send their children to enjoy an English education are thereby not giving them the best education which they ought to have. That remark applies, not only to primary education, but also to secondary and higher education. If I wanted to call witnesses in favour of Scotch education, I might mention the distinguished statesmen who were educated in the old days in the Scotch Universites. Now, unfortunately, the current is rather the other way. But I sincerely hope that when the Scotch University Reform Bill will be carried, the Scotch Universities will again have a bright future before them. (Applause.) When I say that to my mind Scotch parents commit a mistake in not giving their children the benefit of Scotch education, I am not contending that those who can afford to give their children, *in addition* to Scotch education, an English education, are wrong in sending them to some English University. I believe that the same benefit which would accrue to a young Englishman visiting our Scotch Universities will also accrue to young Scotchmen if they visit an English Universitiy after they have been well grounded in their own system of education. All I contend is that it is desirable that every Scotchman should, as far as he can, avail himself of the opportunities which he has at his own door. There is at this moment, as you know, a strong feeling in Scotland that Scotsmen should have a larger share in the management of their own affairs in their own hands. I myself have been very much connected with the movement having for its object the restitution to Scotland of some part of its self-government, and I believe that I am right in saying that in the next Session of Parliament a measure will be introduced securing that object. It will be the natural result of another measure which, I am happy to say, we were able to carry some years ago in the appointment of a special Secretary for Scotland. But I do not forget what one of the most remarkable of living Scotchmen—I mean the Duke of Argyll—has insisted upon with much force that we must never forget what we owe to England, and that from the legislative union with England in 1707 dates the real industrial and commercial development of Scotland, and, I may say, the prosperity of Scotsmen in all parts of the Empire. Certainly, standing where we do to-day, we cannot forget that we could not have had such a Scotch institution in Bombay if it had not been for the fact that the destinies of Scotland were so closely allied with the destinies of England, and that we are now jointly reaping the fruits of our close alliance. I hope, therefore, that you young Scotchmen, desirous of perpetuating all the best features of the Scotch character, will never forget what you owe to the great country which lies to the south of Scotland. (Applause.) I have seen with very great pleasure the development of the Volunteer Corps, in the military attitude taken up by my young friends in front of the school. I am well aware that Scotsmen make good volunteers. (Applause.) I was on one occasion on duty at a review at which Her Majesty the Queen reviewed the Scotch Volunteers, and a not unnatural thing in our climate—the rain—was such that some of the older officers who had seen actual warfare said that it was worse than active service. But this is happily not a contingency which will militate against your drill in this climate. The charming songs for which we are indebted to the very good instruction the pupils are receiving at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, assisted by Mrs. Jardine, show that the Scottish Muse is not likely to be neglected. (Applause.) And I am sure I can safely give your teachers in the name of the assembly our hearty thanks. (Applause.) One of our best authors—the late Dr. Tulloch—has said that, as the world grows older, it grows more perplexed and thoughtful, and we cannot forget that whatever we may do to promote your temporary welfare, there are other and greater riches which, we hope, you will obtain. The day will come when, as an Italian proverb has it, "We must wear the last garment without pocket." (Laughter.) And it is well to be reminded of that, although you, like all Scotchmen, will try and make yourselves independent of your surroundings—a Scotsman, I know, hates to be dependent on anybody else for his livelihood, and I am quite sure that in you, boys and girls, lives the same spirit that has always been alive in the boys and girls of our Highlands, who, while trying to get as much education as they could, still during the holidays tried to earn an honest wage by manual labour. I am quite sure that in that combination of mental and physical effort lies that sturdy happiness which is the distinguishing characteristic of our race. Before I sit down, let me conclude by reading to you those beautiful lines which I discovered on one of the tomb-stones near Melrose Abbey, of which you may have heard, and of which, if you have not heard, I would advise you to read in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" the most beautiful description :—

"Earth walketh on earth glistening with gold,
Earth goeth to the earth sooner than it wold,
Earth builds on the earth castles and towers,
Earth says to the earth, all shall be ours."

(Applause.)

Lady Reay having distributed the prizes,

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, said it was one of the disadvantages of the present airy situation of the Orphanage that it took a long time to go there and back again. Lord and Lady Reay had, therefore, to give them a greater part of an afternoon to be present there, and seeing that every day the calls upon His Excelency the Governor's time were getting more and more numerous and the work of government was getting more difficult and complex, he (Mr. Forbes Adam) thought they owed him special thanks for coming there. His Excellency was always ready to perform the duties which devolved upon him at this season of the year, when he had either to lay the foundation-stone of some public building or open a college, or distribute prizes, or some other similar function to discharge, and His Excellency had always given on these occasions interesting, instructive, sympathetic, and edifying addresses. (Applause.) So many were the occasions on which he had to say something that the duty must tax the powers of the most brilliant and versatile Governor. But he was sure they would all agree that Lord Reay had come out of the ordeal with unabated vigour and his recourses still unexhausted. The duties which fell to Lady Reay, though not so obvious, nor filling the public eye so much, were, nevertheless, important and constant, calling for a great deal of energy and a considerable expenditure of her time, good-will, and of thought. He (Mr. Forbes Adam) felt that he expressed the sentiment of every friend of the Orphanage present there when he said that they owed a very special debt of gratitude and thanks to Lord Reay for coming there to preside and to Lady Reay for graciously giving away the prizes. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in seconding the resolution, said that if his English friends from the southern part of the island home would permit him to say so, that evening was looked forward to by most Scotsmen in Bombay as being a Scottish evening, and a meeting such as that could not be more appropriately presided over by any one than by His Excellency the Governor, in whose heart the attachment to what was best in the traditions and institutions of their country was so strong. (Applause.) He was sure they must all have felt that His Excellency had made that evening a specially Scottish one by making a speech which carried them back to the days of their childhood, and which set before them those institutions of their home land of which they were all so proud. (Hear, hear.) The songs of the children had carried them back to the most stirring scenes in Scottish history, so that they had felt, as it were, transported back for a short time to their own land. He agreed with Mr. Forbes Adam in thinking that they owed a special debt of gratitude to His Excellency for his kindness in presiding, and for the words he had addressed to the children and to the assembly, and also they owed special thanks to Lady Reay for the graceful and sympathetic manner in which she had distributed the prizes to the children. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks having been carried, the pupils gave three hearty cheers for Lord and Lady Reay.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—I wish to thank my friends, Mr. Forbes Adam and Dr. Mackichan, for the very kind way in which they have alluded to our presence here. I wish to request that an early opportunity should be given to the boys and girls who have received books as prizes to read them, and I do not think that I can give them a better opportunity for so doing than by asking for a whole holiday. I am sure they will agree with the motto which was inscribed on a sun dial : "Horas non numero nisi serenas." I must also be permitted to give a prize next year to the boy and girl who are the most accomplished singers. I have now only to thank you for having given me such a pleasant half holiday to-day. (Applause.)

The pupils having sang Auld Lang Syne, the proceedings terminated.

DEFECTS IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the many boons conferred by the British Government on its Indian subjects, the highest place may well be accorded to the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in even small towns of each and every district. Every talook, town, and petha station has its small dispensary, in charge of what is called a passed medical pupil or hospital assistant. Municipal towns, of course, have such institutions on rather a grander scale. In small towns which cannot boast of municipalities the dispensaries are generally maintained out of the "local fund," supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government. The efficiency and usefulness of these institutions, therefore, depend as much on the attention paid to them by the taleoka authorities and members of the local boards as on the funds placed at their disposal. The actual condition, however, of most of these dispensaries is not generally found to be what it should be, considering the very humane purpose they are meant to serve. The complaint is often heard that the ignorant masses of this country have still got an aversion for, and unbelief in, European medicines, and that in consequence of their deep-rooted credulity prefer to go to the native quack rather than take advantage of the civilised institutions that are placed at their very doors and for their benefit by their benign rulers. The reasons why these beneficent institutions are not so popular as they ought to be and not resorted to in such numbers as could be expected are not far to seek. In the first place our local fund dispensaries are ill-supplied with medicines, and for the greater part of the year found to maintain their reputation on drugs which can ordinarily be had in the ative bazaar. In the second place the natives, especially of the poor ignorant classes of a district likours have invariably to labour under the disadvantage of not understanding and of not being undertood by the gentlemen in charge of such dispensaries. The spoken languages of the district from which this letter hails are Konkani and Kanarese, while almost all the passed medical pupils or hospital assistants serving in local fund dispensaries of this district are found ignorant of both these languages. It is true that young men from this or the other Kanarese districts of the presidency that join the medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad are few and far between. It is, therefore, rather difficult for Government at present to redress a grievance of the kind referred to above. Yet if the few passed medical pupils knowing Kanarese and Konkani be provided for in the Kanarese districts of the presidency, not only that the number of young men of those districts attending the medical schools would rapidly increase, but the disadvantages which at present both patients and doctors labour under would be minimised to a great extent, if not totally removed.

In any case, the attention of Government requires to be directed to these two defects in district hospital administration. It is not with a view to critioise either the present administration of these dispensaries by the local boards or the supervision of them by Government, but simply with a fervent desire to see them kept in a state of efficiency and usefulness and with the full knowledge that they need only be pointed out to be remedied.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 4. KANARESE.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted :—Mr. F. A. Slack is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and is posted to Chittagong. Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Assistant Magistrate, is allowed furlough for eleven months. Captain J. W. Currie, Officiating Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. J. G. Charles is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. W. H Verner, retired. Mr. W. H. M. Gun is appointed to be a District Judge of the second grade ; Mr. H. D. Phillips to be a Joint-Magistrate of the first grade ; Mr. T. D. Beighton to be District Judge of the first grade, *vice* Mr. J. P. Grant, retired ; Mr. H. F. Mathews to be a District Judge of the second grade ; Mr. H. P. Peterson to be Joint-Magistrate of the first grade ; Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire to be a Joint-Magistrate of the second grade ; and Mr. C. R. Marriott to be a Joint-Magistrate of the first grade. Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Maimansingh, is allowed leave for seven weeks, and his services are then placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. H Mosley, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for thirteen months. Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, has been ganted an exension of leave for six months.

THE Amir, according to an Afghan correspondent, has bestowed a lakh of rupees upon General Gholam Hyder as a reward for his good service in Turkistan against Ishak Khan.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following memorial, signed by 5,801 residents of Bombay, has been submitted to Government with an appendix containing details supporting the general allegation contained in it :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, L.L.D., K.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble petition of the resident inhabitants in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Respectfully sheweth,—That the resident citizens of the town and island of Bombay beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council with the following representations in regard to the present state of public insecurity of life and property owing to the *inadequcy* or the *inability* of the Bombay Police to cope with the increase of crime.

Burglary and highway robbery in broad daylight have become so rife in Bombay of late, that people consider their lives and property quite unsafe ; for which reason many families have migrated—notably from Matoonga and Dadur—to more thickly populated quarters in the town, besides which, some have been forced to engage the services of Ramoseos, or night-watchmen, for want of Police protection.

That there have been of late committed several murders connected with thefts and robberies of valuables, and the perpetrators in some, and the accomplices in others, notably the Dadur murders, have not as yet been traced.

That the present distribution of the Police force is faulty, as will be seen from the fact that when four-fifths of the force s employed in A, B, C, D, and D Divisions, which comprise half the area of the city, only one-fifth, and even less (as half the number go on the sick list owing to the malarious condition of the district) has been employed in F and G Divisions, which form the other half.

Moreover, the Police force as a whole is not sufficient for the present requirements of a city numbering a population of over 8,50,000, and its numerical strength contrasts badly with that in the other Presidency towns.

That a very large number of cases of crime go undetected and unreported ; and there are again some cases which, even when brought to public notice through the medium of the Press, have not been traced and the culprits brought to justice.

That a number of such cases brought to light by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, and appended to this memorial, together with some fresh ones, show how the criminal element has become unusually active in carrying on its operations.

That the existence of organised gangs of burglars and house-breakers has been brought to light at the last Criminal Session, when some of them were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment ; but it was shown that the Police were not cognizant of the existence of one of these gangs *for months* until they raided freely on peaceful inhabitants ! And it has been judicially established that many of the Native public through fear of the marauders rather suffer loss and injury than resort to legal means for bringing the offenders to justice. Your petitioners, however, beg leave to submit to your Lordship's consideration that, that does not relieve the Police from their responsibility in exercising the functions with which they are entrusted as your petitioners venture to think that had they been more active and vigilant in the discharge of their duties, such gangs of audacious criminals could not have existed in the very centre of a crowded locality.

That there is another kind of robbery quite rife in the city for a very long time, carried on "under the very eyes of the Police, though possibly without the knowledge of the authorities, by professional swindlers" which your petitioners beg to describe in a few words. These swindlers, under the guise of Raja's Agents and Moonims of up-country firms, decoy gullible people under the pretence of desiring to do business with them into isolated and specially prepared places, and there ease them of their valuables. These people are probably well known to the Police, but it is strange that no means have been adopted or devised by the Police for the protection of the easily-duped portion of the public, and your petitioners submit that it is the special duty of the Police to do so. (*Vide* Nos. 22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43.)

The equally, if not more nefarious crime of gambling is going on in Bombay, under the very eyes of the Police, to the extent of 10 to 12 lacs of rupees annually ; and it is very strange that those offenders are seldom brought before the Magistrates, the only offenders of this class who are brought to justice being petty gamblers.

Your Lordship in Council will be grieved to find that in a city like Bombay the services of hired budmashes, not quite unknown to the Police, can be obtained to commit assaults on respectable and peaceful citizens in public thoroughfares, and at such times the policemen are never available. These budmashes are a terror to the poorer class of inhabitants.

Your petitioners further beg to state that complainants have to wait for hours at the Police Chowkie when laying their complaints, or desiring to get access to the European officers ; and further that they then often find themselves in the position of *accused* persons instead of *accusers*, being made to parade the streets in company of a police sepoy from one officer to another for days at the cost of time, money, and reputation. Such treatment naturally deters the poorer classes from laying complaints and giving information to the Police, and they prefer to put up often with the loss they have sustained in silence.

That highway robbery and looting were, until lately, confined to the native town, but the budmashes, encouraged by their success in evading detection, have now ventured to waylay persons on such a thoroughfare as the Frere Fountain. On Friday, the 21st December 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Hindoo, carrying with him a bag of silver, was attacked by two budmashes, who, in order to rob him of the silver gave the man several blows, but the timely assistance of some Parsees saved the man from further molestation at the hands of the would-be robbers.

That your petitioners are informed and believe that there is a police rule in force prohibiting suspicious character from going about the public streets after nightfall, which, they submit, if strictly enforced by the Police, would greatly lessen the increase in highway robbery and house-breaking, as the budmash element is altogether of local growth.

Further they are informed that there was a rule by which the Commissioner of Police was empowered to deport persons, known as professional rogues and other budmashes, who come out of jail after completing their terms of imprisonment. The provisions and the strict application of such a rule, or those contains in Sections 110 and 123, Chapter VIII. of Act X. of 1882, your Lordship's petitioners submit, would entirely sweep away the budmash element which has of late been able to disturb the peaceful citizens at the cost of both life and property.

Your petitioners further believe that there is a rule that a policeman on duty, though he may see an assault committed in his presence, is prohibited from interfering with or arresting the offenders, even after being called upon to do so by the party aggrieved. The remedy in such cases of the injured party, if he survives the assault, is a complaint to the Magistrate, which is in most cases, your petitioners submit, perfectly valueless.

From all these reasons as set forth above, your Lordship in Council will find that through either the inefficiency or the numeral inadequacy of the Police, serious crime is on the increase, and in some parts of the city, Police protection is sadly wanting : and that the audacity of the budmashes has so far advanced, that in public thoroughfares not only children, but grown up people are robbed of valuables *in broad daylight*.

Your Lordship's petitioners are informed and believe that all cases of crime committed in the respective divisions are not reported to the head-office. A large number of theft and burglary cases remain unreported, and unknown to Government and the public. In some cases the executive officers even lessen the value as given by the owners of the stolen properties, as was done in the case of a Parsee gentleman, but he having protested against the action of the officer in charge of the case, the Deputy Commissioner got the real or actual value of the things registered.

Your petitioners therefore pray that :—

(*a*) The Police force be so reorganised as to include in its staff of upper subordinates men of education and respectability, more especially as the native element of the force is made up from the refuse of the town, as has often been pointed out by the responsible heads of the department.

(*b*) The Superintendents in charge of Divisions be made responsible individually for the Police administration in their respective districts.

(*c*) The distribution of the police force be effected in such a manner as to afford proper protection for the lives and safety of residents of the different parts of the city equally and uniformly.

(*d*) It should be made obligatory on the Superintendents of the several divisions to submit a daily report of all cases of offences committed in their districts to the head-quarter office *during that day*.

(*e*) The offence of committing an assault be made a cognizable offence by the Police under the Criminal Procedure Code, and that adequate punishment should be provided to render it a deterrent one. For, in many cases, the punishments awarded by the magistrates are quite inadequate to the gravity and nature of the crime.

(*f*) The offence of swindling be brought under the category of penal offences cognizable by the Police, and made punishable alike with the offence of extortion.

(*g*) The rule to prohibit suspicious characters to parade the streets after nightfall be more strictly observed than has hitherto been done.

(*h*) In conclusion, your petitioners would humbly request your Lordship-in-Council to order an official enquiry to be made into the constitution and present organisation of the Bombay Police with the view of ascertaining—

1. Whether the present Police Force is numerically sufficient for the wants of a large and growing town like Bombay, having regard to the fact that the proportion of Police to population is much less in Bombay than in the other Presidency towns.

2. Whether proper measures are taken for enforcing the rules above alluded to, which your petitioners believe to exist.

3. Whether the non-detection of certain crimes is due to the inefficiency of the means at the disposal of the Detective Department.

4. Whether it is not desirable to add to and amend the powers at present conferred on the Police by the existing Act.

And your Lordship's petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pay.

(Sd.) CURSETJEE S. DEVITRE, and 5,800 others.

Bombay, 9th February 1889.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon in the offices of C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders :—

The directors now submit the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December last. The latter account shows, with the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, a credit balance of Rs. 41,404-5-8 after making the following deductions :—Depreciation, Rs. 10,000 ; balance of expenses in purchasing vendors' certificates, Rs. 3,000; Value of ice checks used, 50; total, Rs. 13,050. The available balance the directors propose to apportion as follows :—In writing down cost of the Karachi and Deccan Ice Companies' shares, Rs. 7,200 ; payment of adividend of Rs. 5 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 28,903-12—Rs. 36,103-12, leaving to be carried forward to the next half-year Rs. 5,300-9-8, total, Rs. 41,404-5-8.

The liabilities of the company have been reduced during the past half-year by the redemption of debentures to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The two factories in Bombay are insured against fire for Rs. 4,70,200 and the Ahmedabad factory for Rs. 30,000, which your directors consider sufficient. The business of the company continues prosperous. The retiring directors are Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy and Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., both of whom are eligible for re-election. Under the 125th article of association of the company, the payment of a half-yearly dividend requires the sanction of a general meeting. This entails unnecessary expense as well as delay in payment of dividends. It is therefore deemed desirable to amend the said article by striking out therefrom the words "with the sanction of a general meeting."

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the successful business the company had transacted during the past half-year. Prices had maintained a paying level and sales had also been fairly satisfactory, and the expenses were being kept down as low as possible. In fixing the dividend at 5 per cent. the directors were actuated by the desire of strengthening in every way the reserve and depreciation fund of the company in order to maintain an equal rate of dividend The debenture debt was being rapidly got rid of, and the company was thus being placed in a sounder position financially, at the same time reducing the cost per ton of ice by diminishing the permanent interest charges. The chairman explained that the board would place a resolution before them, with a view to save the expense of a second general meeting every half-year and the consequent delay in the payment of ad interim dividends, whereby the board were empowered to pay ad interim dividend on account from time to time. In conclusion the chairman stated that, notwithstanding the daily increasing competition in the ice business, the company maintained a good position in the market.

The report was passed and adopted. After the secretary had replied to the questions of several shareholders, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was sanctioned. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. N. B. Jejeebhoy was re-appointed chairman, of the board of directors.

It was proposed that Messrs. H. S. Symons and N. S. Jamsetjee should be appointed auditors for the ensuing year at Rs. 250 each a year.

Mr. Duxbury strongly objected to the amount, which was an increase on that granted last year. He deprecated increasing the expenses, and proposed as an amendment that Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 a year.

Mr. Forbes pointed out that notice of the amendment had to be given according to the article of association.

The amendment fell through, but with the consent of the proposer it was agreed to restrict the remuneration to Rs. 200. A special resolution amending the 125th article of association of the company in deleting the words "with the sanction of a general meeting" was passed with only one dissenting voice.

It was proposed to thank the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and agents for the able manner in which they had managed the business.

Mr. Duxbury opposed the motion, which he characterized as stereotyped, and proposed a resolution censuring the management. However, as he found no seconder, his amendment fell through. The meeting then dissolved.

MR. MEHDI HASSAN.

THE *Pioneer* WRITES.—Mr. Mehdi Hassan of Hyderabad is unfortunate in the hungry advocacy of the canaille of the Indian Press, as the weapons in vogue in such regions have an awkward tendency to recoil. When the Nawab Mahdi Ali, by common consent the ablest of the Nizam's officials, returned to India in October last, the difficult negotiations with the Deccan Mining Company were left to be continued by Mr. Mehdi Hassan, then at home on leave. It is not a reproach to the Chief Justice to say that, giving him credit at all times for the best intentions, he was unequal to coping with the difficulties of the situation. The arrangements he would have concluded on behalf of the Nizam would, but for the interference of His Highness's very competent advisers in India, have been disastrous to the State. Among these advisers were Mr. Howell, the Resident, Mr. Jardine, the Bombay Barrister professionally retained, and Nawab Mahdi Ali, the Financial Secretary, each of whom has consequently to take his turn of abuse. The ostensible reason for complaining of Mr. Howell is found in the fact that he has interfered in the mining rights question at all, as though it had not been again and again authoritatively declared that the Government of India has incurred serious official responsibility in connection with it. The reason which is really at the bottom of the hubbub is to be sought in the Resident having, with the concurrence of the Foreign Office, refused to sancion Mr. Mehdi Hassan's promotion to the Hyderabad Home Secretaryship, vice Abdul Huq, his being an Indian official, whose services are lent to Hyderabad, rendering such sanction necessary, Mehdi Hassan has done good service to the Nizam in the honourable post which he how occupies and is well fitted to remain there.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 26th ultimo to the 7th instant, 4 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 319 Hindus and 52 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 399 persons. The average of the corresponding week for ten previous years was 336. The deaths are thus classified, viz, 16 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 86 from fever, 61 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, and 200 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 52·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 43·9 per 1,000 annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 5th instant :—

Read memo. from the Collector of Customs, dated 4th January, forwarding correspondence showing that a ceiling is required over the examiner's table in the dutiable godown at Carnac Bunder. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th January, recommending that a ceiling be provided. Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 29th January, estimating the cost of a cloth ceiling on junglewood framing at Rs. 62-5 and of a ½ inch dealwood ceiling at Rs. 91-13.

Resolution.—A dealwood ceiling, estimated to cost Rs. 91-13, is sanctioned.

THE STORM SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Submitted Government Resolutional General Department, No. 270, dated 21st January, forwarding for opinion with letter from the Government of India, a letter dated 21st December from the Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, submitting proposals for improving the storm signal system at present in force on the Bombay coast. Read letter from the Port officer, dated 30th January, stating that in his opinion the signals proposed in the Meteorological Reporter's letter of 21st December are the best adapted for Bombay and the west coast stations, and are specially to be recommended as being similar to those in use in the United Kingdom.

Resolution.—The system described in letter No. 447-S., dated 21st December 1888, from the Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Governmentof India, is approved. The Trustees desire to express the opinion that the efforts of those concerned should not only be directed to protecting the port and shipping in the port, but also to warn the shipping of any storms in the Arabian, Sea which they would probably run into if they proceeded on their voyage, and the knowledge of the existence of which might induce them either to delay going to sea or enable them to shape their course so as to avoid the strength of the storm. Further that information should also be given with these objects whenever likely to be of use to other ports.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co., dated 30th December, urging upon the Trustees the necessity there is for deepening the channel of approach to the docks, and instancing the Tanjore running aground as evidence that this requires to be done, also stating that the Eden Hall recently loaded for Liverpool was delayed fully two days in her departure owing to there not being sufficient water in the channel. They further state that they have lately met with several delays from the same cause, not, perhaps, actual detention in dock, but that vessels have been obliged to leave before being fully laden and to fill up in the stream.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. should be informed that the question of deepening the channel has received and will continue to receive from the Trustees the serious attention which its importance deserves. They should further be informed that they were wrong in supposing that the Tanjore grounded "solely owing to the incomplete state of the channel," the vessel having grounded, not because there was not enough water in the channel, but because she was out of the channel.

The Dock Superintendent should be requested to furnish a statement of vessels prevented from entering the dock when they wished, or from leaving at the time they desired because of want of sufficient water in the dock or the channels of approach, also of the expense that has been incurred by the Trust in lightening and loading up such vessels in the stream. If the Dock Superintendent knows of any other inconveniences caused by want of water in the Dock or channel, he should at the same time report them.

It is felt that there must be instances of steamers hurrying on or delaying their loading in order to get sufficient water to pass through the channel, which instances may not be known to the Port Trust officials, the several shipping agents in Bombay should be, therefore, asked to furnish the Trustees with such information on this point as may be accessible to them, so as to enable a true estimate to be formed of the need for a deeper channel than is now maintained.

GUNS AND PICNIC.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st January, stating that in the Bunder table of fees there is no provision to meet the case of individuals taking guns over the wharfs when going or returning from shooting excursions across the harbour and guns owned by naval officers brought ashore for sporting or repair, and that up to the present he has exercised his discretion by treating them as part of picnic furniture, and thus passing them free of wharfage. He is of opinion that for the guidance of Traffic officers there should be a clear ruling in this case, and he suggests that a foot-note applying to items 272 and 273 be added at page 10 of the Bunder table of fees as follows:—

"Sporting rifles, fowling pieces, pistols, revolvers, &c., accompanying shooting parties, or passed between ship and shore for repair or sporting, will be exempted from wharfage fees."

Resolution.—The proposed rule should be passed, subject to the sanction of Government.

PILOT SCHOONERS.

The Port Officer should be asked to report what description of vessel he would recommend to be obtained to take the place of any of the existing pilot schooners when they shall have become worn out, and an alternative estimate of the cost of such a vessel, if built in Bombay or in England should be obtained.

DOCK RATES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 2nd February, recommending that the following dock rates be reduced so as to make it worth while for the steamers engaged in the Persian trade to come into dock, landing such goods from vessels in the stream being at present cheaper than landing them in dock.

Cotton, unpressed, per bale or dokra of over 3 cwts., import and export wharfage, from 9 annas to 5 annas each ; cotton, unpressed, per bale or dokra under 3 cwts, import and export wharfage, from 4½ annas to 2½ annas each.

Wool, unpressed, per dokra up to 1½ cwts, import and export wharfage, from 6 annas to 4 annas ; wool unpressed per dokra up to 3 cwts, import and export wharfage, 9 annas to 6 annas ; wool, unpressed, per dokra per bale or bora above 3 cwts, import and export wharfare, from 12 annas to 8 annas.

Rose-water per case, import and export wharfage, from 4½ annas to 2½ annas ; Rose-water per carboy, import and export wharfage, from 2 annas to 1 anna. Assafœtida per case or package, import and export wharfage, from 9 annas to 6 annas.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 4th February, forwarding letter from the Agent, Bombay and Persian S. N. Company, in which he promises to do his best to persuade shippers and consignees to have their cargo landed at the Dock instead of from the stream.

Resolution Subject to the approval of Government, the reduction in rates recommended should be given effect to.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

The chairman reported that four tenders had been received on 4th instant for the construction of the Graving Dock, but that one of them was received at 10 minutes after the time fixed for their receipt. He further stated that pending the receipt of Government sanction the tenders had not been opened.

Resolution.—The four tenders should be opened on the receipt of the Government sanction for the work, and a report then made upon them to the Trustees.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st Feb. 1889.	For week ending 1st Feb. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour....	18	20
" out of "	31	26
" transported	12	4
" attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRICE DOCK.

Vessels entered Prince Dock..	24	7
" left "	11	10
" remaining in dock	7	15

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered Victoria Dock ..	6	
" left "	5	
" remaining in dock	7	

THE question of the future home of the Empress of Germany is not likely (says *Vanity Fair*) to prove the mere consideration of convenience that many people imagine. Since I informed my contemporaries that the Empress had the very strongest desire to buy an estate in this country, there have been many opinions and much controversy in Berlin as to the political significance of such a probability. I have reason to believe that in the highest circles something more than verbal protest would succeed such a course of action. It is in a measure to militate against this hitherto secret and ominous scheme that the Empress, contrary to the wishes of the Queen, will return to Germany for a while during the ensuing month. For the last few days those overtures with which the Empress was recently occupied for the purchase of an estate in England have been withdrawn, nor do I think that there is any immediate probability of their renewal.

MATCH-MAKING.

EVERY ONE is connected more or less intimately with the great industry of match-making. It is all very well for confirmed bachelors and serious old maids to scoff at the occupation which to Materfamilias becomes an all-absorbing passion. They have had a hand in the business at some time or other of their lives, and perhaps have burnt their fingers, like a dabbler in stocks and shares, who woos fickle fortune in the amatory bowers of Capel-court. Jones, of the 50th Plungers, wouldn't hang a millstone round his neck, not he, and yet he knows full well that, had not little Jenny Sprightly jilted him for that muff Morgan, of the Flint Fencibles, he would have joined the company of Benedicts years ago. Priscilla Prude never made a match, but she did not fail for want of trying. It was only after years of patient but futile siege to the hearts of

In case of an accidental ignition the door can be closed and the matches can burn quietly out without doing further damage.

In the box-filling rooms some 300 girls are engaged in removing the dried matches from the frames and putting them into the various tasteful little boxes which are so familar. It is hardly possible to believe these are the "white slaves" about whom the Socialists raised such indignant cries. They are remarkably merry considering their state of bondage they are chatting and singing away, and look very strong, well and happy as their fingers deftly cram the vestas into their last resting-place. Occasionally a boxful will ignite, and the girl calmly holds the flaring mass until the composition is consumed before attempting to extinguish the matches. The waste is put into a pail provided for the purpose, and as wet flannels and water are ready to hand no danger of a general conflagration need be feared. The lassies are quite in the approved fashion of Oriental London. They have dark hair and plenty of it, and every one has a thick fringe over her forehead. They may not be strictly handsome, but there is a robust, honest comeliness about these girls which tells a pleasant tale.

In the "nursery" of the establishment are the young learners. These little people receive 4s. a week while being taught the rudiments of match-making, and at first they contrive to waste a deal of material. Soon, however, their fingers get accustomed to the work, and their wages rise in proportion to the improvement. Good work is essential to Messrs. Bryant and May, who are only too glad to pay as high wages as the girls can earn. Many of the children, after a few months' practice, earn 6s. and 7s. a week. There are "hands" at work, who have had four or five elder sisters at the factory. Among the elder workers service often is counted by years, and one forewoman, by no means past middle age, has had 21 years' experience in Messrs. Bryant and May's employ, and nearly all the girls of 18 or 20 years of age have been brought up from childhood within the factory walls. In the large filling rooms the matches are "boxed" on the ground floor and packed upstairs in convenient galleries. The quickness of the packers is marvellous, the boxes being put up in packets and parcels with amazing rapidity. For sending out the matches are put into zinc-lined cases containing 12 gross boxes. Thousands of millions are shipped abroad, and each case bears the date of packing, so that its owner is never in doubt as to the age of stock, &c.

No more delicate and beautiful operation is performed in this factory than that of "braiding" fuses. The wooden stem in long lengths is placed in an upright position and gradually drawn through a machine whereon eight threaded bobbins dance and play around and weave a mesh about the stem, embracing two fine wires which lend additional strength to the slender strip of timber. In the fitting shop, a great deal of machinery is made and repaired, and as it contains a forge very little smith's work has to be done outside. All over the factory hydrants are placed and a special supply of water from the mains affords ample protection against fire; the appliances used are made to fit those of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

Following his guide, the visitor next reaches the mixing room, in which all the chemicals are weighed out and mixed; the great object to attain being uniformity in the proportions of the composition. One day a red "dip" will be supplied; another, blue will be required, the colours and quantities being regulated by the factory demand.

The wood match factories are four in number, and are built of solid brick and iron. In the first, 250 machines are at work on splints, manufactured at Bryant and May's Bow-common works already referred to. The first operation is to form the splints, into "coils" corresponding to the "frames" of the wax matches, preparatory to dipping. This is effected by placing the splints across a narrow band of webbing and rolling it up until a firm circular block is formed in which something like 5,000 splints are fixed at regular intervals. It is then levelled to absolute uniformity by a kind of light steam hammer. The ends of the splints are made hot and dipped in melted paraffin and are now ready to receive their "compo" heads. This process is similar to wax match dipping, with this difference, that both ends have to be dipped, as the splints are as yet two matches in one. After one end has received its modicum of "compo" the coil is sent a journey along a travelling endless band down to a second dipping bath, the short transit sufficing to dry the heads enough to enable the second operation to be performed without damage to the first. Both ends having been properly dipped in the igniting preparation, the double-headed matches are put in the drying-rooms. When a batch is sufficiently dried there is a "giving out" of coils to the "boxers," who come up in single file to the drying room to receive each her coil. The girls next remove the dried double matches from the coils in an ingenious machine exclusively used by Messrs. Bryant and May, and they are then ready for cutting in two, to make single matches and putting into boxes.

At the filling tables the operator has before her a pile of empty boxes and a supply of finished double matches. With the left hand she opens a box, with the right she grasps a certain quantity of the matches and places them in a mould, through the middle of which she rapidly passes a knife, and instantly she has before her exactly the quantity of single matches required to fill her box, which she does in two turns of the hand. The girls who do this work have nearly all been some years at the factory, and their wages often amount to 13s. 6d. to 16s. per week. The foremen and forewomen know all their "hands," and treat them with kindness and consideration, and the firm gets good work in consequence.

Vesuvians require three dips to give finished heads, two for the black "fizzing" part, and one to add the "priming" or igniting compound. When drying in the store the odour given off is very pleasant, being caused by the cascarilla and other scented materials, with which the heads are perfumed.

The "safety" matches for which Messrs. Bryant and May obtained a patent many years ago, are made of the finest selected materials. The brown composition upon which it is necessary to rub the match to cause ignition is put on with brushes by hands carefully selected to insure the best workmanship. Every box when filled is wrapped in tissue paper, and a skilled hand can wrap 60 gross per day. The tin-box cases, one of which is inclosed with every dozen boxes, are made at Reading and are specially decorated by a direct printing process. In the packing galleries the "safetys" are parcelled and labelled with even more care than is given to the commoner sorts.

Quitting the match factory, the wondering visitor is taken through vast warehouses, where cases are piled up ready for loading into vans. In the upper stores are quantities of tin goods, including baking pans and trays, in which Messrs. Bryant and May deal. The stationery store is filled from floor to ceiling with stacks and piles of covers, labels, placards, and paper of all kinds. Material is often ordered by hundreds of tons at a time. Among the labels are those for the different brands of matches, such as the "Safety," "Pearl," "Tiger," "Run-away," "Ruby" "Lion," and "Domestic."

The box store is perhaps the most striking example of the magnitude of the work done at "Fairfield." In a building 480ft. long by 80ft. broad and 30ft. high, are stored many hundreds of thousands of grosses of boxes. Of this quantity many come from the Continent. In a second store are some 170,000 gross of round boxes. The stables have accommodation for 36 horses. Several foremen and responsible servants live on the premises, so that the factory is neglected neither by night nor by day. On each side of the principal entrance gates are rooms in which the employés are searched before leaving the factory, and it is gratifying to learn that instances of theft thus brought to light are extremely rare.

The total number of persons engaged at the factory exceeds 1,400, the large majority of whom are girls. Many of them attend night schools in connection with neighbouring churches, and at a recent distribution of prizes, the manager recognised sixteen or seventeen of his girls among the successful competitors. An estimate of the daily output at the works shows some extraordinary results. Of wax matches 7,000 frames per day can be finished, and as each contains 7,220, the daily total would run into millions. More than 100,000 bundles of splints, or double safety and other wood matches, containing each 2,000 splints, or 4,000 matches, are made every day in the four factories, giving a total of hundreds of millions.

It should be added that the development of this and other native industries at the East-end of London would supply the best possible means for alleviating the widespread destitution of this portion of the metropolis. It goes without saying that in direct proportion as employment is found for the people, poverty and discontent must be reduced; but it must be owned that manufacturers are heavily handicapped. When about 40 years ago the late Sir Robert Peel succeeded in inducing Parliament to abolish duties on an immense number of articles, he scarcely realised the possibility of other countries, not treating us with generosity similar to which we were to exhibit to them. Having on one memorable occasion drawn a vivid picture of the enormous wealth and resources of this country, he addressed a passionate appeal to the House of Commons, and exclaimed: "View this matter, I implore you, by the clear, claim light of reason, and say? Is yours the land to dread competition from the foreigner?" Here the whole matter may be said to be focussed. Neither Messrs. Bryant and May nor any other English manufacturers dread the competition of the foreigner. All they ask is to be put on the same level with him, and then there will be no cause of complaint; but to admit free of duty the manufactured article of a foreigner who refuses to admit our products without a heavy tax is certainly neither free trade nor fair trade. If the British consumer is patriotic enough to insist upon using the home-manufactured article alone until the foreigner admits our manufactures free, enormous impulse will be given to our trade, and thousands of hands that are now idle, will find profitable work during the coming winter and Christmas time, instead of being a period of misery and want among the working classes, will once more be an occasion of rejoicing and good will.—London Society, December.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

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Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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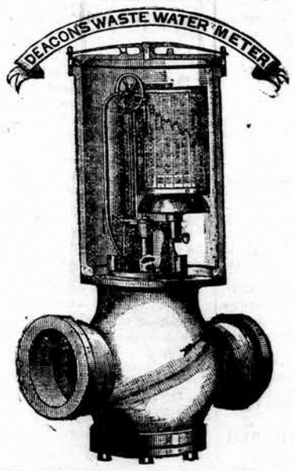

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

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Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

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Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
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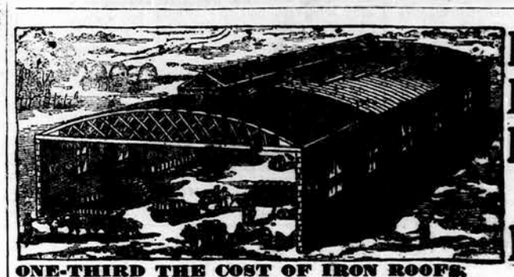

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Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Teugnus.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Assistic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.

In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

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In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

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A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns. & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.

Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 33, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from them al assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined, in suitable proportions. » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

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(*Guarantee One Year.*)

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„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
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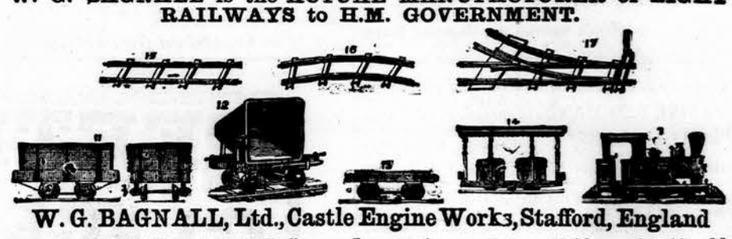

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
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